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BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

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As Passed May 10, 1909,
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Ordinance No. 2585

Title III.

1917

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SUB-TITLE I.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Chapter 1.—Commissioner of Buildings.

Section 332. Appointment and Salary of Commissioner.

†The head of the Sub-Department of Buildings shall be the Commissioner of Buildings, who shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience as an architect, structural engineer, or builder. He shall receive an annual salary of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, payable semi-monthly out of the City Treasury, but no other compensation whatsoever. He shall devote his entire time solely to the duties of his office and shall not be interested in any branch of the building business, nor in any business or organization appertaining thereto, while holding office. He shall hold said office till the expiration of the term of office of the Mayor appointing him and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified, but he may be removed from office at any time by the Mayor or Council.

Section 333. Assistants and Deputies, Salaries.

The administration of the said Sub-Department shall rest in the said Commissioner and the following officers, clerks and employes:

*SECTION 333—1. Two Assistant Commissioners, one to be known as the Chief Inspector of Buildings, the other to be known as the Chief Sanitary Inspector, each of whom shall be a resident and elector of the city, and shall receive a salary of three thousand (\$3,000.00) dollars per annum for the Chief Inspector of Buildings, and sixteen hundred (\$1,600.00) dollars for the Chief Sanitary Inspector, payable semi-monthly; the term of office of each shall expire with that of the Commissioner unless terminated by removal; and the Chief Inspector of Buildings shall have at least five (5) years' experience as architect or builder, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector at least five (5) years' practical experience as a plumber.

†As ordained by Ordinance No. 308-16, passed July 5, 1916.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 57-12, passed January 23, 1912.

SECTION 333—2. An engineer who shall be a resident and elector of the city and shall receive a salary of twenty-four hundred (\$2,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly; and his office shall expire with that of the commissioner unless terminated by removal, and he shall have had at least five (5) years' experience as a structural engineer.

SECTION 333—3. A Chief Clerk and Plan Examiner, who shall be a resident and elector of the city, and shall receive a salary of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

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‡SECTION 333—3c. One Assistant Plan Examiner, who shall receive a salary of fourteen hundred (\$1,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

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‡SECTION 333—3e. One Stenographer and Record Clerk, who shall receive a salary of one thousand and eighty (\$1,080.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

**SECTION 333—4. A Permit Clerk, who shall be a resident and elector of the city, and shall receive a salary of eleven hundred (\$1,100.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

¶SECTION 333—5. Three Stenographers, each to receive a salary of seven hundred and eighty (\$780.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

*Section 333—3a repealed by Ordinance No. 300—16, passed June 27, 1916.

‡As ordained by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

†Section 333—3b repealed by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

††Section 333—3d repealed by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

**Section 333—4 as ordained by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

¶As amended by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

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**SECTION 333—5a. Four stenographers, each to receive a salary of seven hundred and twenty (\$720.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

SECTION 333—6. A Deputy Inspector, to be known as Fire Escape and Exit Inspector, who shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience in some branch of the building trade, and shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

SECTION 333—7. Five Deputy Inspectors, four of whom shall be elevator inspectors and one the inspector of ropes and scaffolds, and each of whom shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience in some branch of the building and machinery trade, and shall each receive a salary of fourteen hundred (\$1,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

§SECTION 333—8. Eight Deputy Inspectors of Buildings, one of whom shall be an electrician, each of whom shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience in the building trade, and shall each receive a salary of fourteen (\$1,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

†SECTION 333—8a. Four Deputy Inspectors of Buildings. Each of said Deputies shall be a resident and elector of the city with at least five (5) years' experience in the building trade, and also be qualified as a tenement house inspector and serve as such exclusively; and each shall receive a salary of fourteen hundred (\$1,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

†SECTION 333—9. A Sewer and Drainage Inspector and six Plumbing Inspectors, each of whom shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience in some branch of the building and plumbing trade, and shall each receive a salary of fourteen hundred (\$1,400.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

**As ordained by Ordinance No. 300—16, passed June 27, 1916.

§As amended by Ordinance No. 86—13, passed February 11, 1913.

†As amended by Ordinance No. 300—16, passed June 27, 1916.

***SECTION 333—10. A Chief Housing Inspector who shall be a resident and elector of the city, with at least five (5) years' experience in the building trade, and also be qualified as a tenement house inspector, and shall receive a salary of sixteen hundred (\$1,600.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

†SECTION 333—10a. A Clerk to be known as Chief Housing Clerk, who shall be a resident and elector of the city and shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and eighty (\$1,180.00) dollars per annum, payable semi-monthly.

SECTION 333—11. The organization of the office of the Commissioner of Buildings, which shall be known as the Sub-Department of Buildings, shall devolve upon the Commissioner, and notwithstanding the designation of assistants and deputies herein, each shall perform such duties as the Commissioner may require, and each shall be under his direction, supervision and control. All the appointees herein provided for shall devote their entire time and attention to the duties of the office and shall not be engaged in any branch of the building business nor in any business or organization appertaining thereto while holding office; and each shall serve during the incumbency of the Commissioner of Buildings, but may be removed at any time by the Mayor or Council.

*Section 334. Bond of Commissioner, Chief Inspectors, Engineer and Deputies.

Before entering upon his office the Commissioner of Buildings shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office, and shall execute a bond to the City of Cincinnati in the sum of twenty-five hundred (\$2,500.00) dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Each of the Chief Inspectors and the Chief Engineer shall also take an oath to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 172—13, passed March 25, 1913.

***Section 333—10 as ordained by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

†As ordained by Ordinance No. 300—16 passed June 27, 1916.

Section 335. Duty of Commissioner, Engineer, Chief Inspectors and Deputies.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings, Engineer and the Chief Inspectors and Deputies appointed under this code to enforce the terms and provisions of this code and all other ordinances of the city and laws of the State of Ohio relating to the same subject matter; and to that end they shall inspect from time to time any building, fence, billboard, sign or structure within the limits of the city, and elevators, stairways and fire escapes in and upon buildings, and any work that is being done, and that is subject to regulation in any manner under the terms of this code or any other ordinance of the city, or law of the State relating to this subject matter. It shall also be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings, the Engineer, the Chief Inspectors and Deputies to inspect any building, fence, billboard, sign or other structure, reported or believed to be in an unsafe or unsanitary condition, and if so found, to require the same to be put in a safe and sanitary condition without delay, as herein provided; and they shall have such power and authority in respect thereto as is hereinafter provided.

Section 336. Badges.

The Commissioner of Buildings, the Chief Inspectors and Deputies shall be provided by the city with badges, and when performing their respective duties shall wear the same in a conspicuous place.

Section 337. Right to Enter Premises.

The Commissioner of Buildings, Chief Inspectors and Deputies shall have the right, and they are hereby authorized to enter into any building or inclosure, or upon any property within the limits of the city, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and for enforcing the provisions of this code and all other laws and ordinances in force in this city; and it shall be unlawful for any one to hinder and prevent them, or any of them, or to attempt to hinder and prevent them, or any of them, from so doing. And whenever necessary, they shall have the right to take with them such assistance as may be necessary in making the inspection.

Section 338. Decisions of Commissioner and Board of Appeals.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall pass on all questions arising under this code and the laws and ordi-

nances in force in the city relating to the same subject matter. In case of dissatisfaction with his decisions (except in respect to insecure and unsafe buildings and property requiring immediate action), the question in dispute may be referred to a Board of Appeal and a decision of a majority of the board shall determine the issue. For that purpose there shall be a board to be known as the Board of Appeal of the Department of Buildings to consist of three members, one an architect, one a structural engineer, and one a builder, each to be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council. The members thereof are to be subject to removal by the Mayor at any time, and, unless removed, shall serve during the term of the Mayor appointing them and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The party taking the appeal shall have the right to challenge for sufficient cause any member of the board, and if the Mayor shall so determine, he may appoint any other architect, structural engineer or builder to replace the one so challenged for sufficient cause for the case in question only. Each member shall take an oath to faithfully perform his duties. The board shall have such use of the office of the Commissioner and service of his clerk, stenographer, engineer, chief inspectors and deputies as may be required. Each member of the board shall serve without stated compensation, but shall be paid such fees as may be allowed by the Mayor and all necessary expenses, all said amounts to be paid by the party appealing a question to them; provided, said question be decided against the party taking the appeal, but if said question be decided in favor of the party taking the appeal, all said amounts shall be paid by the city. And any party so appealing to the said board shall at the time deposit with the city a sufficient sum to cover all such allowances and expenses, said sum to be refunded if said questions be decided in favor of the party taking the appeal.

Section 339. Reports.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall file a monthly report under oath with the Mayor on or before the tenth day of each month for the calendar month preceding, showing the number of permits issued and moneys received. He shall also report annually on the first day of May to the County Auditor every new building erected, with a pertinent description thereof, the name and number of the street where located, and all

improvements made upon old buildings in the city. He shall also keep a record of the number, description, class, size and cost of every building or structure erected in the city during his term of office for which permits were issued, and shall report the same to the Council annually.

Chapter 2.—Permits and Fees.

*SECTION 340. When any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be desirous of erecting, repairing, changing or altering any building or structure, application shall be made at the office of the Commissioner of Buildings for a permit to do so, and the Commissioner shall be furnished with a written statement on blanks for that purpose of the location, intended use and approximate cost of the proposed building or structure, together with the plans and specifications of the same in duplicate, to be in ink or to be blue prints thereof, and delivered to the Commissioner and left in his custody for a sufficient length of time to allow the necessary examination to be made; and the Commissioner shall also thereafter have access to the drawings, plans and specifications whenever demanded by him; provided, that in case of all alterations in buildings or other structures, and the erection and construction of new buildings and other structures of whatever value, one set of plans and specifications delivered to the Commissioner shall be returned with the permit and the other set left in his custody, and be permanently filed and indexed for future reference. Blank forms for the detailed statement as herein required shall be provided at the office of the Commissioner, which the applicant for a permit shall fill out, and the owner or his agent shall sign an agreement contained in said statement to the effect that he will construct the proposed building or structure, or make the proposed repair, change or alteration in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted therewith. And the Commissioner of Buildings shall, if requested, furnish preliminary information relative to the application or interpretation of any of the provisions of this code when the same is needed in the preparation of plans and specifications.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

Section 341. Building Permits.

It shall be unlawful to proceed with the construction, repair, alteration or addition to any building or structure within the provisions of this code without a permit in accordance herewith. If it shall appear to the Commissioner that the laws and ordinances in force have been complied with, and that the plans and specifications submitted are in accordance therewith, he shall give the permit asked for upon the payment of the fees herein-after prescribed, and shall then stamp the plans and specifications, stating that they have been duly examined and approved. After having been thus stamped, the plans and specifications shall not be altered in any respect covered by this code, during the progress of the work for which they are intended, without the approval of the Commissioner. If any alterations in or additions to the plans become necessary, and such alterations or additions are affected by this code, then application shall again be made to the Commissioner and a permit secured covering the alteration or addition in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the original permit, except that there shall be no additional cost for the permit if the cubic contents of the proposed improvement have not been increased or the cost of any alterations increased; but, if increased, there shall be a charge for the same as herein provided. If it should appear to the Commissioner that the laws and ordinances of the city have not been complied with, he shall refuse to grant a permit till such changes have been made as to comply with said laws and ordinances. Separate application shall be filed and a permit obtained for the erection or alteration of each individual building.

*SECTION 341-a. In all cases in which the construction, repair, alteration or addition to any building or structure will involve an excavation within three feet of the curb line of any street or avenue, or alley, then no such building, repair, alteration or addition permit shall be given by the Commissioner until and unless the applicant for the permit shall have first obtained from the Director of Public Service a permit, similar to the permits required by ordinance for openings of streets, which latter permit shall be issued to such applicant upon his signing an agreement to immediately deposit with the

*As amended by Ordinance No. 293-14, passed June 9, 1914.

City Treasurer upon notice from the Director of Public Service, the estimated cost of repairing and restoring the street or alley in the event that damage be done to the street or alley, by reason of such excavation, requiring any repair or restoration. At any time after the completion of the restoration of the pavement damaged by reason of said excavation, the party who made the deposit will be entitled to a refund of the balance on hand after deducting from the deposit the cost of the restoration as determined by the rules of the Director of Public Service, and the provisions of Ordinance No. 248 of 1914. The City Solicitor of the city shall collect such payment in case of the failure of the applicant to make same. The cost of such repair or restoration shall be ascertained and calculated in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 248 of 1914, of the city of Cincinnati for cost of restoration of street openings, provided that in all cases a charge of fifty (50) cents, to cover cost of inspection, shall be made for said permit from the Director of Public Service. All funds collected by the City Treasurer under the terms of this section shall be placed in the Street Restoration Fund of the city.

Section 342. Permit for Buildings Containing Power Boilers.

All computations and data used in designing stacks for smoke or ventilating purposes shall be submitted to the Commissioner as part of the plans and specifications, and must be approved by him and also by the Smoke Inspector before a permit is granted.

Section 343. Plumbing Permits.

It shall be unlawful to proceed with the construction, repair, alteration or addition to the plumbing and drainage in any building or structure within the provisions of this code without a plumbing permit in accordance herewith. In order to obtain the same the master plumber must be registered in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings, after showing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has been duly examined by the Board of Examiners of Plumbing as to his qualifications to do plumbing. It shall be the duty of the plumber undertaking said work to make application for such permit in the office of the Commissioner upon blanks to be prepared for that purpose, filing therewith drawings and descriptions for all the plumbing and drainage, and con-

sisting of such floor plans and sections as may be necessary to show clearly all the work to be done; and no work shall be commenced or proceeded with until such drawings and descriptions shall have been filed and approved by the Commissioner. No modifications of the approved drawings and descriptions will be permitted unless either amended drawings or descriptions, or an amendment to the original drawings and descriptions, covering the proposed change or changes, are so filed and approved by the Commissioner. Repairs or alterations that do not provide for additional fixtures or changes in vertical or horizontal soil, waste, vent or leader pipe, may be made without a permit. In filing drawings and descriptions one (1) set will be received for not more than five (5) houses, and then only when on adjoining lots and houses are exactly alike. If it shall appear to the Commissioner that the said laws and ordinances have been complied with, and that the entire system of such plumbing will be in accordance with the provisions of this title, he shall issue the permit asked for and approve the drawings and descriptions. Whenever work is ready for inspection notice must be given to the Commissioner, who shall cause an inspection to be made within twenty-four (24) hours from the receipt of such notice, and he shall then issue a certificate to the owner or contractor doing the work, stating that the work has been duly inspected and approved.

***Section 344. Wrecking, Shoring, Raising and Moving Permits.**

Any person, firm or corporation desirous of wrecking, demolishing, tearing down, shoring up, raising or moving any building, billboard, projecting sign or sign-board, or other structure or part thereof, shall, before proceeding therewith, apply to the Commissioner of Buildings for a permit to do so, upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose, which shall contain an agreement to the effect that the work to be thus done and the manner of proceeding therewith shall be in conformity with this code, and any other laws and ordinances in force in the city, applicable to the subject. The application shall give the location and description of the building or structure, the name or names of the owners, with the address thereof, and the name and

*As amended by Ordinance No. 335-13, passed June 10, 1913.

address of the person doing the work. And the Commissioner shall issue a permit therefor, upon the payment of the fee hereinafter provided, and said permit shall include the wrecking, shoring, raising or moving of all buildings or structures that may be required by any one contemplated improvement. The person making application for a shoring permit shall file with the same a plan or specification of the proposed shoring or both if required by the Commissioner, who shall not issue the permit until said plan or specification meets with his approval; and no such shoring shall be removed without the written consent of the Commissioner.

Section 345. Bill and Signboard Permits.

No person or persons, firm, corporation or association shall erect or cause to permit to be erected any fence, signboard, billboard or other structure to be used for advertising purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Commissioner. Applications for such permits shall be made upon such blanks as may be provided by the Commissioner, giving such information as he shall require, but sufficient to show a compliance with the terms and provisions of this code, and all other laws and ordinances relating to the same subject in force in the city. If it shall appear to the Commissioner that the laws and ordinances in force have been complied with, he shall give the permit asked for upon the payment of the fee hereinafter prescribed. Each such permit shall state the length of the billboard, name of street and number of the premises upon which same is to be erected, the owner thereof and the distance from the line of the street. This section shall also apply to the projection of signs or advertisements into streets.

*SECTION 345a. No billboard, signboard or other structure shall be placed or erected in front of or across any window, door, exit or entrance of, to or from any building, whether occupied or not. No billboard, signboard or other structure, whether constructed of wood or any other material, which extends for any distance, however small, over the street or sidewalk, shall be placed or erected, attached to or on any building, unless the lowest part thereof shall be at least twelve (12) feet above the surface of the street or sidewalk; and any

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 119-16, passed March 14, 1916.

such billboard, signboard or other structure, used or to be used for advertising purposes, to be erected above said twelve (12) feet, shall be considered a billboard, etc., for which a permit must be obtained, as provided in Section 345 of the Code of Ordinances, and subject to all applicable provisions of said code relating to billboards, signboards or other structures. The term "advertising purposes" shall not be deemed to include the designation of the proprietorship and character of business or other pursuit conducted within such building.

*SECTION 345b. The Commissioner of Buildings shall inspect annually each signboard, billboard or other structure with an area exceeding sixteen (16) square feet for the purpose of ascertaining whether same be secure or insecure, and is in need of removal or repair; and to meet the expense of such inspection, every person, firm, corporation or association owning, maintaining or in charge of any such signboard, billboard or other structure shall on the first day of March of each and every year pay to the Treasurer of the city an inspection fee for each signboard, billboard or other structure within the city on each such first day of March. Said fee shall in each case be equal to the sum of five (5) cents multiplied by the number of square feet of area of such signboard, billboard or other structure, but in no event shall be less than \$1.00. Such fees shall be credited to the appropriate fund or funds of the Department of Buildings and used for the purposes of the said inspection.

*SECTION 345c. To enable the Commissioner of Buildings to know the location of and the name of owner or person maintaining any signboard, billboard or other structure, every person, firm or corporation owning, in charge of, or maintaining any such signboard, billboard or other structure now in existence shall, on or before the first day of February, inform the said Commissioner, in writing of the location (including street number) and size and date of erection of every such signboard, billboard or other structure, and the name and address of the person, firm or corporation owning, in charge of or maintaining the same; and, in case of such signboards, billboards or other structures to be erected, the same information shall be included in the

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 585-12, passed November 12, 1912.

application for a permit. All changes in the ownership or management shall be immediately reported to said Commissioner. The said Commissioner shall keep a registry, based on said information, of the location, size, date of erection, and the name and address of the owner or person, etc., in charge of, or maintaining all the said billboards, signboards or other structures, in the City of Cincinnati. Notices by the said Commissioner regarding removal, repair, payment of fees or other matter shall be deemed as properly and sufficiently served and sent when mailed in accordance with the name and address on said registry. The Commissioner shall give an official registry number to each such structure.

*SECTION 345d. A receipt for the payment of such inspection fee shall be issued by said Commissioner in the shape of a metal tag, capable of being nailed or attached to such signboard, etc., which tag shall contain the registry number and the number of the year, as, for instance, 1913, 1914, etc., when the fee was paid and said tag issued, and one such tag shall be issued on receipt of the proper amount of fee, for each five hundred (500) square feet of area of such billboard, signboard or other structure.

**SECTION 345e. Any billboard, signboard or other structure or any substantial part thereof now existing, and which for any reason or purpose is blown down, destroyed, taken down or removed, shall not be re-erected, reconstructed, rebuilt or relocated unless as regards size, location, and all other regulations of this Building Code, and all the provisions of this Building Code are complied with. In case of accidental destruction a new permit shall be granted without cost if one permit has already been paid for the original work.

*SECTION 345f. The penalties provided by and the provisions of Section 576 and 577 of the Code of Ordinances shall apply to any violation or violations of the provisions of Section 345a to 345e, inclusive.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 585-12, passed November 12, 1912.

**As amended by Ordinance No. 336-13, passed June 10, 1913.

Section 346. Permits for the Installation of Elevators.

Any person or persons, firm or corporation desirous of placing new elevators in existing buildings, or replacing old elevators, shall obtain a permit therefor from the Commissioner. In order to obtain such permit, application therefor shall be made upon blanks prepared for that purpose, which shall contain an agreement to the effect that the work to be thus done and the manner of proceeding therewith shall be in conformity with this code, and any other laws and ordinances in force in the city, applicable to the subject. They shall also file with the Commissioner plans showing the construction of such elevator and such other detail information concerning the construction, erecting and equipment of said installation that may be required by the Commissioner. The application shall give the location and description of the building or structure, the name or names of the owners with the address thereof, and the name and address of the person doing the work; and if it shall appear to the Commissioner that the work to be thus done will be in conformity with this code and with all other laws and ordinances in force in the city, applicable to the subject, he shall issue a permit therefor upon the payment of the fee hereinafter provided.

***Section 347. Revocation of Permits.**

Each and every permit issued by the Commissioner of Buildings shall be subject to revocation by him whenever it appears that the building or structure provided for therein, in the case of building permits, is being constructed so that the same or any part thereof encroaches upon any street, alley or other public place contrary to the provisions of the laws and ordinances in force, or is being so constructed as to violate any of the terms and conditions of this code, or any ordinances of the city or any statute of the state relating to the same subject matter. And plumbing permits, shoring permits, wrecking permits, raising permits, moving permits, bill and signboard permits and elevator permits may be revoked by him whenever it appears that, notwithstanding the issuance of said permits, any of the

*As amended by Ordinance No. 299-16, passed June 27, 1916.

provisions of this code or of any of the laws or ordinances in force in the city have been or are being violated. The revocation of the permit in every instance shall be in writing and shall be served upon the owner or his agent or contractor in charge of the work, and posted upon the building or structure for which the said permit was granted, or in which the work is being done; and from and after such revocation of said permit and the posting of said notice all work of every kind and character on such building or structure shall be discontinued. And no person shall continue the construction on any building or structure or do any work under any permit so revoked, or use any building material or machinery in or about the premises after the Commissioner of Buildings or his regular authorized chief inspectors or deputies have directed in writing the suspension of the work. If it shall appear to the Commissioner that the owner or contractor to whom the original permit was granted intends to make such changes in the building or structure that will make same conform to the provisions of the laws and ordinances in force, he shall rescind revocation of permit in writing upon payment of fee as fixed by ordinance.

Section 348. Time Limits of Permits.

Any permit under which no work is commenced within six (6) months from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation, and the city shall not be required to refund any fees paid therefor.

*Section 349. Cost of Permits.

The fees for building permits shall be as follows:

The sum of one (\$1.00) dollar shall be paid for the permit, and an additional sum of one (1) cent for each and every hundred cubic feet of the contents of the building or structure or for any addition thereto. For alterations on old buildings or structures, the cost of which is one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars or over, the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars per one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars or fractional part thereof to be charged in addition to the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) for the permit. For alterations to old buildings or structures, the cost of which is less than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars,

*As amended by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars for the permit only will be charged. For all buildings in the nature of sheds, one (\$1.00) dollar shall be charged for the permit, and an additional sum of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent for each and every hundred cubic feet of contents in said shed.

[‡]SECTION 349—1. The fees for plumbing permits when fixtures are to be installed, shall be as follows:

Two (\$2.00) dollars for first fixture, augmented by fifty (50c) cents for each additional fixture up to fifty fixtures.

For each fixture to be installed above fifty fixtures, the sum of twenty-five (25c) cents shall be added.

The fee for plumbing permit, where no fixtures are to be installed, shall be two (\$2.00) dollars.

Above fees include the fees of the first and final inspections only. Where additional inspections are made necessary by incomplete or faulty work, the fee shall be one (\$1.00) dollar additional for each such inspection.

*SECTION 349-2. The fee for the issuance of a certificate for the inspection of plumbing shall be one (\$1.00) dollar. In large buildings requiring more than one inspection on account of large quantity of work, a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar shall be charged for each inspection. The fee for any re-inspection for plumbing made necessary by faulty work, shall be one (\$1.00) dollar.

[†]SECTION 349-3. The fees for wrecking permits for buildings shall be two (\$2.00) for each permit.

SECTION 349-4. The fees for shoring, raising or moving permits shall be five (\$5.00) dollars for each permit.

[†]SECTION 349-5. The fees for permits for the installation of elevators which do not extend above the first story shall be two (\$2.00) dollars for each elevator.

For all elevators extending above the first story the fees for permits for installation shall be five (\$5.00) dollars, augmented by fifty (50c) cents for each additional story above the first which the elevator extends

*As amended by Ordinance No. 39-13, passed January 21, 1913.

[†]As amended by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

[‡]As amended by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

for each elevator. The above fees shall include the fee for the initial inspection.

The lowest story shall be considered to be the first story and fees shall be computed upon that basis.

†SECTION 349-6. The fee for each inspection of elevators, except for the initial inspection, shall be as follows for each elevator:

For elevators not extending above the first story, two (\$2.00) dollars.

For elevators extending above the first story and not above the fourth story, three (\$3.00) dollars.

For elevators extending above the fourth story four (\$4.00) dollars.

SECTION 349-7. The fees for advertising fences, bill and signboard permits, shall be the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars for a board containing seventy (70) square feet or less, and five (\$5.00) dollars for every additional seventy (70) square feet or fraction thereof.

SECTION 349-8. The fees for permits for projecting signs and advertisements shall be as follows:

For signs containing less than twenty (20) square feet one (\$1.00) dollar; for signs containing from twenty (20) to forty (40) square feet, two (\$2.00) dollars; for signs containing forty (40) to seventy (70) square feet, five (\$5.00) dollars; for each additional square foot above seventy (70) square feet, twenty-five (25c) cents per square foot.

*SECTION 349-9. The fee for rescinding revocations of a permit shall be five (\$5.00) dollars in each case.

*SECTION 349-10. The fee for repair permits shall be one (\$1.00) dollar for each permit.

*SECTION 349-11. The fee for permit for permanently suspended awnings or canopies shall be ten (\$10.00) dollars.

Section 350. Payment of Fees.

The payment of all fees herein provided shall be made to the City Treasurer direct from certificates from the Commissioner of Buildings or the Clerk of

†As amended by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 297-16, passed June 27, 1916.

his department. The certificates shall state the name of the person in whose favor the permit is to be issued, and the exact amount in dollars and cents to be paid therefor. The City Treasurer shall receive the amount specified and receipt therefor to the applicant, who in turn shall present such receipt to the Commissioner of Buildings or the clerk of the department, and upon such presentation, a permit shall be issued. And a proper account of the receipts thus presented shall be kept in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings and presented in his annual report.

Section 351. Verification of Cost, etc.

The Commissioner shall have the right to verify and correct the approximate cost of any proposed improvement and any other information required to be given him, as provided for in this code; but before taking any final action in respect thereto, he shall serve a written notice on the person or persons, firm or corporation filing the same, and give an opportunity for a hearing thereon in order to show the accuracy of the information as filed.

SUB-TITLE II.

EXPLANATORY PROVISIONS.

Chapter 1.—Definitions.

Section 352. Alley and Street.

Any public thoroughfare less than thirty (30) feet wide and not less than ten (10) feet wide, shall be deemed an alley. When thirty (30) feet wide or over it shall be considered a street.

Section 352—1. Alteration.

Any change, addition or modification in construction or character or grade of occupancy.

Section 352—2. Areas.

Open sub-surfaces adjacent to a building or lot line.

Section 352—3. Attic.

A story situated wholly or partly in the roof and at some point lower than (8) feet in height.

Section 352—4. Appendages.

Dormer windows, cornices, moldings, bays, oriel windows, balconies, cupolas, domes, towers, spires, ventilators, or any other accessory projecting from a building.

Section 352—5. Basement.

A basement is a story partly under ground, but the floor of which is not more than three (3) feet and six (6) inches below the ground level at the exterior walls of the house, such ground level to be at the top of the areas.

Section 352—6. Bay Window.

A rectangular, curved or polygonal window, which projects from the balance of the enclosing wall.

Section 352—7. Building Line.

A line formed by the intersection of the outer face of the enclosing walls of a building and the surface of the ground.

Section 352—8. Base of Wall.

The base of a wall means the course immediately above the face of the foundation wall.

Section 352—9. Cellar.

A cellar is a story more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its height below the ground level. A cellar is not included in designating the height or number of stories of any building referred to in this title.

Section 352—10. Cement.

(a) Natural cement is a product of calcination of natural rock. Slag Portlands will be classed as a natural cement.

(b) Portland cement is a product of calcination of composed materials and finely ground, and as to strength must meet the requirements hereinafter given.

Section 352—11. Code.

Code as used herein, towit: in Sections Nos. 332 to 577, both inclusive, means what is known as the "Building Code" and included herein in said Sections Nos. 332 to 577, both inclusive.

Section 352—12. Concrete.

Concrete is a mixture of cement, sand and aggregates.

Section 352—13. Courts.

A court is an unoccupied space on the same lot with any building other than a yard and open to the sky, and which does not abut on a street or alley. Courts shall be deemed divided into four (4) classes, namely:

(a) Center Courts, being courts that extend the full width of the lot, between any two buildings or wings of the same building on the same lot.

(b) Side courts, being courts that abut on one lot line and do not extend the full width of the lot.

(c) Inclosed courts, being courts that are inclosed on all sides.

(d) End courts, being courts on the outer front or rear ends of the building and open on the ends. When abutting on the lot line and are not side courts, they shall be classed as inclosed courts.

Section 352—14. Drain.

The term "house drain" is applied to that part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside of the walls of the building and extending to and connecting with the house sewer.

Section 352—15. Dry Cleaning Business.

Dry cleaning business is the business of cleaning cloth, clothing, feathers, or any sort of fabrics by the use of gasoline, naphtha, benzine, benzole or similar petroleum or coal tar products, or cleaning by a process known as dry cleaning.

Section 352—16. Dumb Waiter.

A dumb waiter is a special form of elevator whose dimensions do not exceed three (3) feet square and four (4) feet high, designed to carry light articles, provided with one or more shelves.

Section 352—17. Factor of Safety.

The quotient obtained by dividing the breaking load or ultimate strength by the safe load.

Section 352—18. Fireproofing Material.

Fireproofing materials are such incombustible materials that will withstand the action of conflagration without deformation.

Section 352—19. Fireproof Building.

A fireproof building is one in which the structural parts are constructed of hard incombustible material, such as stone, brick, iron, steel, terra-cotta or con-

crete. Buildings constructed of reinforced concrete construction shall be deemed to be fireproof buildings, if constructed in accordance with the requirements of this code, and the steel in the girders is covered one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches and in columns two (2) inches. Skeleton steel constructed buildings must have all columns, girders, floors and all structural portions of the building encased in concrete, hollow-tile or brick, and must have all floors between such beams constructed of fireproof material, and in all cases the steel must be covered with such fireproofing materials at least two (2) inches in thickness. All partitions in such buildings subdividing the halls and suites and all partitions, of a permanent character must be fireproof partitions, built directly on the floor construction and in no case on the wood floors. Floors in any other portion of the building not in the public halls and toilets may be of wood nailed to the sleepers, bedded in concrete, for the purpose of securing the flooring. In such buildings window frames and sash and the door and window trims and other similar finish, unless otherwise provided for in this title, may be of wood, also the top hand-rail of the stairs, if made of hard wood.

Section 352—20. Fireproof Doors and Shutters.

Fireproof doors and shutters are doors and shutters constructed of such material and in such a manner that they will withstand the action of fire, and are to be constructed either of at least two (2) thicknesses of pine, cypress or other soft wood of matched boards, clinch-nailed at right angles, and placed diagonally with each other and securely covered with tin on both sides and edges with folded lap joints, the nails for fastening the same to be driven inside the lap, or are to be made of steel with a solid core, and either made with solid panels or glazed with fireproof glass let into the frame at least three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch. All hinges, bolts and latches on fireproof doors or shutters shall be secured or fastened to the fireproof doors or shutters by wrought iron bolts passing through the door or shutter and secured by nuts or washers on the opposite side, after the same have been covered with tin, and all such doors and shutters shall be hung independent of the woodwork of the window or door. Rolling metal shutters and doors shall be considered fireproof, also other forms or fireproof doors and shutters equally as effective and approved by the Commissioner.

Section 352—21. Fireproof Windows.

Fireproof windows or fireproof sash are windows or sash constructed entirely of metal and glazed with wire glass one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch in thickness and let into the rabbets not less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch. No glass in such window shall be more than seven hundred and twenty (720) square inches, and not more than forty-eight (48) inches in any dimension. Other forms of fireproof windows equally as effective and approved by the Commissioner shall be considered fireproof.

Section 352—22. Fire Limits.

The fire limits shall be all that portion of the city within the following lines:

Beginning at Maryland avenue and Ohio River, thence along Maryland avenue to Elberon avenue, thence along Elberon avenue to Warsaw avenue; thence along Warsaw avenue to Wilder avenue, thence along Wilder avenue to Neff avenue, thence along Neff avenue to Lehman road, thence along Lehman road to State avenue, thence along State avenue to Harrison avenue, thence along Harrison avenue to Queen City avenue, thence along Queen City avenue to the B. & O. Railway tracks, thence along the railroad tracks to Hopple street, thence eastwardly along Hopple street to Miami Canal, thence following the canal to Mohawk street, thence along Mohawk street to McMicken avenue, thence along McMicken avenue to Vine street, thence along Vine street to East Clifton avenue, thence along East Clifton avenue to Main street, thence along Main street to Schiller street, thence eastwardly on Schiller street to Sycamore street, thence south along Sycamore street to Liberty street, thence eastwardly along Liberty street to Section Line, thence north along Section Line to Dorchester street, thence eastwardly along Dorchester street to Florence avenue and Park entrance, thence along Park entrance to Gilbert avenue, thence along Gilbert avenue to Sixth street, thence along Sixth street to Lock street, thence along Lock street to Third street, thence along Third street to Eastern avenue, thence south from Eastern avenue to Ohio River, thence along Ohio River to the place of beginning. Also all blocks outside these limits that are now or may, from time to time, be established by the proper authorities as "blocked squares."

Section 352—23. Footings.

The projecting course or courses at the bottom of a foundation wall or pier.

Section 352—24. Foundation:

- (a) All that portion of a building or structure below the top of the footings of basement or cellar floor.
- (b) The earth upon which the structure rests.

Section 352—25. Hall.

(a) Public Hall—A public hall is a hall, corridor or passageway used in common by occupants within a building.

(b) Stair Hall—A stair hall includes the stairs, stair landings and other portion of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

Section 352—26. Height of a Building.

The height of a building is measured on the center line of its principal front, from the established or natural grade at the building line to the highest point in the coping of flat roofs, or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the center height of the highest gable in a pitched roof or to half the height of a hipped roof. If the grade of the lot or adjoining street in the rear or along the side of the building falls below the grade of the front, the height shall be taken in the center of the side showing the greatest fall.

Section 352—27. Height of Walls.

The height of every external, party and division bearing wall shall be measured from the base of the wall to the level of the top of the topmost story, but in no case higher than the actual top of the wall.

Section 352—28. Height of Stories.

The height of the topmost story shall be measured from the level of its floor to the underside of the ceiling joists or collar beams forming a tie to the roof, or up to the vertical height of the rafters when the roof has no such tie, and the height of any other story shall be clear height of such story.

Section 352—29. Incombustible Roof.

An incombustible roof is one covered with not less than three (3) thicknesses of roofing felt, each weigh-

ing fourteen (14) pounds to the square, all cemented together and covered with a good coat of pitch, solidly mopped and finished with a gravel top, or with tin, corrugated iron, slate, tile, cement, asbestos shingles or other fire resisting material, properly applied.

Section 352—30. Incombustible Stud Partition.

An incombustible stud partition is one plastered on both sides upon metal or wire cloth for the full height, and fire stopped between the studs with incombustible material eight (8) inches high from the floor and at the ceiling.

Section 352—31. Incombustible Material.

When referred to as a structural material, means brick, stone, slate, terra-cotta, concrete, wire glass one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch thick, iron, steel or sheet metal and heavy asbestos and mineral wool, when used alone or in combination with one another.

Section 352—32. Length of a Building.

The length of a building is its greatest lineal dimension, usually measured in the direction of the bearing walls or girders.

Section 352—33. Loads on Buildings.

(a) Dead loads shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction.

(b) Live loads shall consist of all imposed, fixed or transient loads, other than dead, due to the occupancy of the building and its exposure to wind pressure.

(c) Where the word load is used in this code, it shall mean to include both dead and live loads.

Section 352—34. Lot Line.

The line of demarcation between either public or private properties; a party line is the lot line between adjoining properties. When such lot line abuts on a street or alley, park or other public property, it shall be known as a street line.

Section 352—35. Mill Constructed Buildings.

Mill constructed buildings are buildings wherein the post timbers are not less than 10 x 10 inches, except those supporting the roof, which may be 8 x 8 inches, the main floor girders being not less than 10 inches

in width and the girders next to the wall, and floor beams not less than 6 inches in width, roof girders not less than 8 inches in width, and all beams and girders not less than 10 inches in depth, and where the floors are double and the under flooring is not less than two and one-quarter ($2\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick and the top flooring not less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) of an inch thick, with the under flooring tongued and grooved, splined or laid on edge with broken joints and thoroughly spiked together, and the upper flooring tongued and grooved and well nailed, and between which floors are laid at least two (2) thicknesses of water-proofed fabric. The dimensions herein given are for timbers before being dressed.

Section 352—36. Mortar.

Mortar is a mixture of sand and lime, or of sand and cement, or of sand, lime and cement and clean water.

Section 352—37. Opening.

Any door, window or skylight that may be opened mechanically or by fire.

Section 352—38. Owner.

Any person or persons, company or corporation owning the building, or the property under consideration or being built upon. For the purposes of this code, guardians or trustees will be regarded as the owner.

Section 352—39. Partition.

A partition is an interior subdividing wall constructed of other material than masonry. The name or class of the structural material is usually prefixed.

Section 352—40. Pipe.

(a) The term "soil pipe" is applied to any vertical line of pipe extending through the roof, receiving the discharge of one or more water closets, with or without any other fixture.

(b) The term "waste pipe" is applied to any pipe extending through the roof or not, receiving the discharge from any fixtures except water closets.

(c) The term "vent pipe" is applied to any special pipe provided to ventilate the system of piping, and to prevent trap siphonage and back pressure.

Section 352—41. Post.

A term which when used in this code means a wooden support or column.

Section 352—42. Repairs.

The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance in its present class of construction and grade of occupancy.

Section 352—43. Semi-Fireproof Buildings.

Semi-fireproof buildings are buildings that have all portions of the structural iron or steel covered as required for fireproof buildings, and are constructed either of mill construction or slow-burning construction, and all appendages are of fireproof material.

Section 352—44. Sewer.

(a) The term "private sewer" is applied to main sewers that are not constructed by and under the supervision of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Service.

(b) The term "house sewer" is applied to that part of the main drain or sewer extending from a point five (5) feet outside of the outer wall of the building, vault or area, to its connection with the public sewer, private sewer or cesspool.

Section 352—45. Shaft.

A shaft is a vertical enclosed space that is open from the bottom unobstructed to the top, and used exclusively for ventilation, dumb waiter, elevator, wiring or piping purposes.

Section 352—46. Slow-burning Constructed Buildings.

Slow-burning constructed buildings are buildings in which mill construction is used and in which the structural members are entirely enveloped in combustible material, and where the under side of all floors is protected against fire in the same manner as the wooden structural members. Protection of wooden members may consist of a single thickness of any standard patent plaster applied on metallic or wire lath, such metallic lath and plaster to follow the contour of the girders, beams and joists, and shall be applied directly to the ceiling without furring, so that there will

be no air spaces between any wood-work and the plastering. All partitions in such buildings may be combustible stud partitions. Buildings constructed in the ordinary manner and all parts of the ceilings and partitions entirely covered with metal lath and plaster shall be considered as slow-burning construction.

Section 352—47. Ton.

Whenever used in this title, a ton is two thousand (2,000) pounds.

Section 352—48. Veneer.

Veneer is the outer facing used for the protection of the backing, but not counted as adding anything to its strength.

Section 352—49. Volatile Inflammable Liquid.

By the term "volatile inflammable liquid" is meant any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit when tested in the open air.

Section 352—50. Walls.

(a) "External wall" means every outer wall or vertical enclosure of any buildings not being a party wall.

(b) "Party wall" means a wall that separates two buildings or more buildings, and is used or is to be used jointly by said separate buildings.

(c) "Division wall" means a wall that separates one part of any building from another part of the same building, and when referred to in this code means a non-bearing wall.

(d) "Division bearing wall" means a division wall that carries or sustains the weight of floor or roof.

(e) "Curtain wall" means the enclosing wall of an iron or steel or reinforced concrete skeleton frame or the non-bearing portion of an inclosing wall between the piers.

(f) "Apron wall" means a wall at the different floor levels between the piers and between the head and sill of windows.

(g) "Foundation wall" means that portion of an inclosing wall below the first tier of floor joists or beams nearest and above the grade line, and that portion of any interior wall or pier below the basement or cellar floor.

(h) "Fire wall" means the coping or parapet walls above the roof, also any division or partition wall dividing spaces into limited areas for protection purposes.

(i) "Retaining wall" means a wall built to resist the lateral pressure of the adjoining earth and to prevent its caving in. Also, an inclosing wall built to resist the lateral pressure of internal loads.

Section 352—51. Wells.

Wells are open spaces in floors for other purposes than for stairs or shafts.

Section 352—52. Width of a Building.

The width of a building is its shortest lineal dimension, usually measured in the direction of the floor beams or joists.

Section 352—53. Wire Glass.

Wire glass is a wire-woven glass not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick. It is also termed "fire-proof glass."

Section 352—54. Yard.

A yard is an open space on the same lot with the house between the rear line of the house and the rear line of the lot or at the side of the house and which has at least one side or end abutting on a street or alley.

Section 353. General Terms.

Whenever the word Code, Ordinance, Regulations, Commissioner of Buildings, Department of Health, Waterworks Department, Fire Department, Department charged with the enforcement of this code, Mayor, Council, City Solicitor, City Treasurer, or Fire Limits, occur in this code, the same shall be construed as if followed by the words "of the City of Cincinnati." Wherever the words "is occupied" are used in this code applying to any building, such words shall be construed as if followed by the words "or is intended, arranged or designed to be occupied."

Chapter 2.—Classification of Buildings.

Section 354. Public Buildings.

All buildings devoted in whole or in part to the use of the general public, either for the purpose of state or places of assemblage, are public buildings. This

term shall include buildings designed to be occupied by state, county or city administration or judicial offices, libraries, museums, art galleries or council chambers.

SECTION 354—1. “Detention buildings” are such as private hospitals, reformatories, prisons and police stations.

SECTION 354—2. “School buildings” include all schools, college or other buildings containing class, drawing, lecture rooms or rooms for the purpose of education or instruction. If any such building has an assembly room of greater seating capacity than the seating capacity of four (4) of the class-rooms therein, such assembly rooms will be deemed an assembly hall.

SECTION 354—3. “Assembly halls” include all churches, convention halls, railroad depots, or that part of any building containing an assembly room for the concourse of more than two hundred (200) people.

SECTION 354—4. “Theatres” include all theatres, opera houses, playhouses, pavilions, or any assembly hall designed or used for the entertainment of spectators, having a permanent stage twenty (20) feet or more in depth, from the curtain line to the rear wall, upon which stage scenery and theatrical apparatus are employed, and having fly galleries and rigging lofts.

SECTION 354—5. “Picture machine theaters” are assembly halls on the level with the street, having no stage and with a maximum seating capacity of three hundred (300), and in which motion pictures are displayed upon screens. When such theaters exceed a seating capacity of three hundred (300) they shall be classed as theaters.

Section 355. Semi-Public Buildings.

All buildings used for public shelter, either for the purpose of business, manufacture, storage or for temporary abode or habitation, are termed “semi-public buildings.”

SECTION 355—1. “Hotels” include all hotels, public inns, or any building or part thereof designed to be used for supplying food or shelter to residents or guests and having a public dining room, cafe or office, or either. A public lodging house or a building used for the shelter of residents or guests will be classified as a hotel.

SECTION 355—2. "Office buildings" include any building designed or used for office purposes in the conduct of general business, but may have a store or salesroom on the ground floor, no part of which building shall be used for living purposes excepting only for the janitor and his family.

SECTION 355—3. "Store buildings" include any building designed or used for the sale of merchandise or object of utility, or general supplies.

SECTION 355—4. "Warehouse" includes any building designed or used for the storage of merchandise in general or food supplies.

SECTION 355—5. "Factory building" includes any building designed or used for the manufacture of merchandise by machinery.

SECTION 355—6. "Work shop" includes any building designed or used for the manufacture of merchandise by hand.

Section 356. Club House.

A club house is a building used or intended for use by an organization or society for mutual entertainment or recreation. When such buildings contain fifteen (15) or more rooms for sleeping purposes, they shall be classed as hotels, and when such buildings contain assembly halls, seating two hundred (200) or more they shall be classed as assembly halls. When the seating capacity in such auditorium exceeds five hundred (500), and has a permanent stage in excess of twenty (20) feet in depth, and having fly galleries and rigging lofts, such portion of the building containing the assembly hall shall meet the requirements for theaters.

Section 357. Tenement House.

A tenement house is a house or building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or residence of three or more families living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies or some of them.

Section 358. Dwellings.

A dwelling shall be taken to mean and include every building which shall be intended or designed for, or used as the house or residence of not more than two

(2) separate and distinct families, and in which not more than fifteen (15) rooms shall be used for the accommodation of boarders, and no part of which structure is used as a store or for any business purposes. Two (2) or more such dwellings may be connected on each story when used for boarding purposes, provided the halls and stairs of each house shall remain.

Section 359. Stables.

Include all buildings designed or used for public livery, boarding or transfer stables, all private barns, carriage houses, sheds, pens, coops, stock yards and slaughter houses, or any building for the feeding or sheltering of animals or fowls.

Section 360. Garages.

By the term "garages" is meant a building or that portion of a building, wherein are kept one (1) or more vehicles charged with, or containing a volatile inflammable liquid for fuel or power. Where any portion of a building is used for a garage the garage shall be deemed to embrace all of the building not separated from the garage proper by fire walls. All openings in such walls shall be protected on both sides by fireproof doors, constantly closed, except when necessarily opened for passage. "Public" garages are garages that are let or hired for storage or repair of such vehicles. "Private" garages are garages used by individual owners of such vehicles only.

Section 361. Shed.

A shed is a covered structure with one or more of its sides uninclosed.

Section 362. Buildings Used for the Purposes of More Than One Class.

Where any building is used for the purpose of two or more classes as herein specified and defined, such portion of any such building as is devoted to the uses and purposes of any particular class, shall be constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements of this code relating to such class, unless such construction shall prove impracticable, or unless there would be conflict between the provisions relating to the construction of buildings; in either of which cases the provisions relating to and govern-

ing the construction of buildings of the class requiring the best and safest form of construction shall govern.

Section 363. Conflict Between Special and General Provisions.

Whenever any provision or requirement herein relating specifically to the construction, equipment, maintenance or operation of any building or part of a building, used for the purpose of any specified class, shall conflict with the general provisions herein relating to the construction, equipment, maintenance or operation of buildings generally, the specific provisions shall govern in each case.

SUB-TITLE III. PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Chapter 1.—Private.

Section 364. Depth of Excavations.

The owner or possessor of any lot or land may dig or cause to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation to the full depth of any foundation wall of any building upon the adjoining lot or lots, or to the full depth of nine (9) feet below the established grade of the street whereon such lot abuts without reference to the depth of adjoining foundation walls, without incurring any liability; if such owner or possessor digs or causes to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation to a greater depth than nine (9) feet below the curb of the street on which the lot or land abuts, or if there be no curb below the established grade of the street or streets on which such lot or land abuts, or, if there be no curb or established grade below the surface of the adjoining lots, such owner or possessor shall protect from damage any wall, house or other building upon the adjoining lot or lots.

Section 365. Grading Lots.

The owner or possessor of any lot or land may on thirty (30) days' notice to the adjoining owner grade and improve the surface of any lot to correspond with the established grade of the street or alley upon which it abuts without incurring any liability to the adjoining owners.

Section 366. Notice to Adjoining Owner.

When the owner or possessor of any lot or land is about to dig or cause to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation, affecting in any way any wall, house or other building upon the adjoining lots, 10 days' notice thereof shall be given to the adjoining owners in writing, containing a statement of the extent and character of the excavation so to be made, and an opportunity given to said adjoining owners to comply with the terms of this code and all other laws and ordinances in force in the city relating to the same subject matter.

Section 367. Responsibility of Adjoining Owners.

If the owner or possessor of any lot or land who is about to dig or cause to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation as herein provided, does not intend to carry the same to the depth of any foundation wall of any building upon an adjoining lot, or to the full depth of nine (9) feet below the curb or established grade of the street whereon such lot abuts, without reference to the depth of adjoining foundation walls, the owner or owners of such adjoining lot, and any wall, house or building thereon, shall preserve the same from injury and so support the same by proper foundations that it shall be and remain as safe as before such excavation was commenced. If such owner or possessor is about to dig or cause to be dug any cellar, pit, vault or excavation to a greater depth than nine (9) feet below the curb or established grade of the street on which the lot or land abuts, or if there be no curb or established grade below the surface of the adjoining lots, he shall protect from damage any wall, house or building on the adjoining lots and shall preserve the same from injury, and so support the same by proper foundations that it shall be and remain as safe as before such excavation was commenced.

Section 368. Access by Adjoining Owners.

The owners of adjoining lots or lands shall afford access to each other respectively on their property for the purpose of conforming to the obligations imposed by this code in the protection from damage of any wall, house or other building upon the adjoining lots, but the owner so entering upon adjoining property shall protect the same from any loss or damage; if any adjoining owner upon whose property it is necessary

to enter for the protection of any wall, house or other building, shall refuse permission for that purpose, then the owner so refusing to grant permission shall be required to assume the burden of protecting said wall, house or other building.

Section 369. Protection of Adjoining Skylights and Roofs.

If the walls of any building are carried up one (1) story or more above the roofs of the adjoining buildings, proper means shall be provided and used for the temporary protection of skylights and roofs of such adjoining buildings, the same to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissioner of Buildings. Should any adjoining owner, tenant or lessee refuse to grant permission to have said roofs and skylights so protected, such owner, tenant or lessee shall be required to protect said skylight and roof.

Chapter 2.—Public.

Section 370. Temporary Use of Sidewalks.

Whenever any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be about to erect, change, alter or repair any building, or the external walls of any building within five (5) feet of the line of a traveled street, said person or persons, firm or corporation shall cause the portion of said site of said building bordering on said street to be inclosed by a suitable fence located at least seven (7) feet from the line of such building, and, if such fence shall prevent passage on the sidewalk, shall lay and maintain a suitable sidewalk around the same, and whenever deemed proper by the Commissioner, the said fence and walk shall be removed, and the person or persons, firm or corporation shall build and maintain a temporary sidewalk (or bridge if there is an area under the permanent sidewalk), not less than four (4) feet wide, and within the limits of the width of the sidewalk; and the sidewalk space shall be temporarily roofed over and the temporary walk provided with railings so as to completely protect the public, and such other precautions shall be taken for the protection of the public from injury in the use of the sidewalk as the Commissioner may direct.

Section 371. Temporary Use of Roadway.

The use of any part of the roadway of a street for the storage of building material or apparatus of any kind used in construction shall not be permitted after the external walls have reached the fourth story; prior to such time the Commissioner shall have the power to permit a temporary use of the roadway, but the same shall not interfere with the use of said street and roadway by the general public. In no case shall material be deposited nearer the street car tracks than four (4) feet and the outside line of material so deposited shall not extend into the street more than one third (1-3) of the width thereof. The gutters shall at all times be kept clean and free of all obstructions.

Section 372. Application for Use of Sidewalk, Streets and Other Spaces.

All applications for the temporary use of the sidewalk space, the street or roadway, or other spaces belonging to the city, shall be made to the Director of Public Service, and permits shall be issued by him, subject to the approval, however, of the Commissioner of Buildings; and such application shall describe the ground, the use to be made of the same and the length of time of such intended occupation. Permits for the use of such places shall not be granted for a longer time than four (4) months, but may be renewed from time to time at the discretion of the Director of Public Service, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings, such renewal not being for more than four (4) months at any one time. And any permit issued under the provisions hereof may be revoked by the Director of Public Service, whenever the person or persons, firm or corporation securing the same, or the contractor or other person engaged in the use of the sidewalk, street or public space, have or are violating any of the provisions of this code or any of the laws or ordinances in force in the city, and the Commissioner may recommend such revocation for the same reasons.

Section 373. Use of Guide Ropes for Derricks.

Guide ropes for derricks and hoists shall not be stretched across a street or public square unless under the direction of the Commissioner of Buildings, by special permit of the Director of Public Service.

***Section 374. Restoration of the Street and Sidewalk.**

Whenever any street, alley or sidewalk of the street is damaged by the erection or alteration of any building abutting thereon by reason of the construction of said building, the same shall be restored by the owner to the same condition it was in prior to the beginning of the work. This does not include the sewer, gas, water or electric light trenches.

Section 375. Permanent Use of Sidewalk Space.

Any person desiring to utilize the space under the sidewalk abutting his property, shall, during the excavation thereof, protect the adjacent streets and alleys, and also the adjoining property and any sewers, gas pipes, conduits, telegraph, telephone, electric light and trolley poles and any other utility laid in or placed upon any street or alley by authority of the city; and shall also construct efficient retaining walls to support the roadway and sidewalk and cover such space with a strong and suitable sidewalk in accordance with the laws and ordinances of the city. No plain surface of glass or iron greater than two and three-quarters ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches in width or diameter shall be placed in any sidewalk.

Section 376. Permanent Use of Roadway.

There shall be no permanent use permitted of the space under the traveled roadway of a street between the curb lines.

Section 377. Cellar Doors and Coal Chutes.

Doors in sidewalks shall close down flush with the same and shall not extend beyond the property line more than four (4) feet and six (6) inches. Coal chutes and doors for receiving merchandise may be constructed not more than one-third (1-3) the width of the sidewalk from the curb line, and shall close down flush with the sidewalk. And whenever the doors or coverings of any of said openings in the sidewalks are open, it shall be the duty of the person or persons, firm or corporation, for whose use the same have been opened, to protect the public and pedestrians by guards or barricades so as to prevent any accident or

*As amended by Ordinance No. 293-14, passed June 9, 1914.

injury. Such doors shall be used for delivery and receiving of goods only, and at all other times shall be kept closed so as to not obstruct the sidewalk.

Section 378. Prohibited Projections.

No open areas, railings, steps, show window, or any portion of a building or structure, except portions mentioned under Section 379 herein, shall project over a street or alley under twelve (12) feet above the level of the curb opposite the center of such projection.

Section 379. Projections of Bases, Columns, etc.

Bases, columns, pilasters, capitals, corbels, moldings, sculpture, and other decorative features which are part of the construction, may project eight (8) inches beyond the building line below the said twelve (12) feet, hereinbefore referred to.

Section 380. Projection of Oriels, Balconies, Bays, etc.

Above twelve (12) feet, oriels, balconies, turrets, towers or other projections of a building or structure other than pilasters, cornices and moldings, shall not project beyond lines drawn from the intersection of the party lines and building line at an angle of twenty-two and one half ($22\frac{1}{2}$) degrees with the latter, and shall not begin less than three (3) feet from a party line, and in no case shall project a distance greater than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) the width of the sidewalk; and, except in case of balconies, shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in width. Where there are two (2) or more such projections, an intermediate space of not less than five feet shall be left.

Section 381. Projection of Signs.

No person, firm or corporation shall erect or maintain any sign, board or device in the nature of an advertisement which shall extend into the line of any street, thoroughfare, alley or public place, within the height of twelve (12) feet above the sidewalk, except that display cases may extend not more than eighteen (18) inches into such line, and all such signs, boards, display cases or advertising devices now in existence shall be set back to such lines. Above the height of twelve (12) feet above the sidewalk, such signs shall not project more than the width of the sidewalk, pro-

vided that nothing herein shall prevent the temporary suspending of signs across the street when the same are made of light fabric and approved by the Commissioner of Buildings and a permit obtained from the Director of Public Service.

***Section 382. Awnings or Canopies Extending Across Sidewalk.**

Temporary suspended awnings for summer use not more than two-thirds (2-3) the width of the sidewalk, and temporary pipe standard awnings for summer use only in front of fireproof office buildings equipped with standpipes may be erected under the direction of the Commissioner of Buildings by special permit from the Director of Public Service. All awnings of any kind must have a clearance from the sidewalk of eight (8) feet in height at all points.

Section 2. That Section 382 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati be supplemented by ordaining Section 382-1, which supplementary section is hereby, ordained and given code number to read as follows:

Section 382-1. Permanently suspended awnings or canopies extending across the sidewalk may be erected under the following conditions, viz.:

First—Location must be approved by the Director of Public Service.

Second—They must be constructed entirely of metal and glazed with wire glass.

Third—All permanent awnings of any kind, must have a clearance from the sidewalk of twelve (12) feet in height at all points.

Fourth—Plan showing construction must be filed with the Commissioner of Buildings.

Upon approval of these plans by the Commissioner of Buildings and payment of fee, as fixed by ordinance, he shall issue permit therefor.

Section 383. Limitation of Rights.

No right to occupy any part of any streets, alleys or public places of the city as provided for in this chapter, shall become permanent, but all such rights may be withdrawn at any time when all such projections shall be removed by the property owners.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 298-16. Passed June 27, 1916.

SUB-TITLE IV.

STRUCTURAL PROVISIONS.

Chapter 1.—Quality of Materials.

Section 384. Stone.

Stone for foundation walls for rubble masonry shall be of good size, free from clay and loose formation, and where used for footing courses shall be not less than six (6) inches thick. Stone for bearing blocks and plinths under posts and columns and under girder bearings shall be well seasoned, hard stone, of a size proportionate for the superimposed load.

Section 385. Brick.

Brick shall be good, sound and well burnt, solid or hollow. Old brick shall be thoroughly cleaned and contain not more than five (5) per cent bats.

Section 386. Hollow Building Blocks.

(a) Hollow Tile—Hollow tile for fireproof purposes shall be well made of burnt clay or Portland cement and shall be straight and sound.

(b) Vitrified Burnt Clay Building Blocks—Vitrified burnt clay building blocks shall be sound and well made and shall contain upright webs not less than sixteen (16) inches on centers and a thickness of not less than one (1) inch.

(c) Concrete Blocks—Concrete blocks made of Portland cement and sand or Portland concrete shall have the name, initials or trademark of the maker cast in each block. The hollow spaces or recesses in the block shall not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) its area and the height shall not exceed four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) times the thickness of the web.

Section 387. Sand.

Sand used for mortar or concrete shall be clean, sharp sand, free from organic matter and shall contain not more than ten (10) per cent by volume of clay or loam for masonry mortar, and not more than three (3) per cent by volume of clay or loam when used for concrete.

Section 388. Lime.

For mortar for rubble stone work, fresh thoroughly burnt black lime may be used. For all other masonry mortar it shall be white lime thoroughly burnt and of good quality. All lime shall be thoroughly slacked by water in a slackening box before it is mixed with the sand.

Section 389. Cement.

All cement, Portland or natural, shall meet the standard requirements established by the American Society of Testing Materials for such cement.

Section 390. Mortar.

(1) Lime Mortar—Lime mortar shall be made of one (1) part slacked lime to not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) parts sand.

(2) Cement Mortar—Cement mortar shall be made of one (1) part natural cement to not more than three (3) parts sand, or it shall be of equal proportions of lime paste and Portland cement to three (3) parts sand.

(3) Portland Mortar—Portland mortar shall be made of one (1) part Portland cement to not more than five (5) parts of sand.

All mortar shall be used before initial set occurs.

Section 391. Concrete.

The aggregate for concrete shall be as follows: For reinforced concrete, stone or washed gravel only. For fireproofing and short span arches, stone, furnace clinkers, slag or hard burnt broken bricks. For foundation walls, stone or gravel.

Aggregates must be sound, clean and free from all foreign matter, clay, loam or combustible material. Proportions are to be one (1) part of Portland cement to not more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) parts of sand to not more than five (5) parts aggregates. Proportions are to be by volume loose measure, ninety-five (95) pounds of cement to be considered as one (1) cubic foot. All concrete must be thoroughly mixed either by hand or machine so that all the aggregates are thoroughly coated with cement. Concrete shall not be retempered.

Concrete shall be thoroughly mixed and have sufficient water to produce a plastic, but not a fluid mix. Only batch-mixing machines will be allowed. Concrete that has started to set or that has been out of the

mixer over thirty (30) minutes must not be used. Frosted material must in no case be used, but must be heated to expel the frost.

Section 392. Timbers.

All timbers and wood beams used in any buildings shall be good, sound material free from rot, large or loose knots, shakes or imperfections, whereby the strength may be impaired and of such size and dimensions as the purpose for which the building is intended requires.

Section 393. Wrought or Cast Iron and Steel.

All structural, wrought or cast iron, or steel, in quality requirements of tests, workmanship and in assemblage and interconnections of shapes shall be in accordance with the standard specifications of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers, as given in the hand books of the respective standard manufacturers.

Chapter 2.—Calculation of Stresses.

Section 394. Calculation of Construction.

All stresses used in building construction shall be calculated stresses due to the total dead loads and the applied live loads. All computations made in designing the structural parts of a building shall be submitted to the Commissioner if required by him; but strain diagrams shall be submitted for all trusses; such computations and diagrams to be in duplicate and to be considered as supplementing the drawings and specifications required by this code.

Section 395. Wind Loads.

All structures exposed to wind shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of twenty (20) pounds for every square foot of surface thus exposed above surrounding buildings. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed seventy-five (75) per cent of the moment of stability of the structure. In all structures exposed to wind, if the resisting moments of the ordinary materials of construction, such as masonry partitions, floors and connections, are not

sufficient to resist the moment of distortion, due to wind pressure taken in any direction or any part of the structure, additional bracing shall be introduced sufficient to make up the difference in the moments. In calculation for wind bracing, the working stresses may be increased by twenty-five (25) per cent. In building masonry structures under one hundred (100) hundred feet in height, provided the height does not exceed three (3) times the average width of base, the wind pressure may be disregarded.

Section 396. Dead Loads.

The dead loads in all buildings shall consist of the actual weight of walls, floors, roofs, partitions and all permanent construction.

Section 397. Live Loads.

The live or variable loads shall consist of all loads other than dead loads. The minimum live loads uniformly distributed in pounds per square foot to be allowed on floors in buildings are as follows: Public buildings proper, one hundred (100) pounds; detention buildings and school buildings, sixty (60) pounds; assembly halls and theatres, one hundred (100) pounds; and when used for dancing, one hundred and fifty (150) pounds; hotels, lodging houses, tenement houses, hospitals, and dwelling houses, forty (40) pounds, and office buildings, fifty (50) pounds above the first floor. The first floors of hotels, lodging houses and office buildings and all stores and places used for light manufacturing and light storage, one hundred (100) pounds; warehouses, factories and for other manufacturing and commercial purposes according to the character of the loading, never less than one hundred and fifty (150) pounds; stables, seventy-five (75) pounds. All stairs and corridors except in private dwelling houses where the floor loads are given less than eighty (80) pounds, they shall be at least eighty (80) pounds; sidewalks, three hundred (300) pounds.

The strength of factory floors intended to carry running machinery shall be increased above the minimum given in this section in proportion to the degree of motion liable to be transmitted to the floor. The roofs of all buildings shall be proportioned to bear safely twenty-five (25) pounds upon every square foot,

measured horizontally. For structures carrying traveling machinery or vibrating loads, such as motors, cranes, etc., add twenty-five (25) per cent of actual loads for impact, for affected members.

Section 398. Proportionment of Loads.

In all cases provisions shall be made for carrying the full superimposed dead load. Beams shall be proportioned to carry the full live load and dead load. Beams, girders and columns shall be proportioned to carry the full live load and dead load of the roof or other loads which are or may be constant. All other girders may be proportioned to carry eighty-five (85) per cent of the superimposed live load and all of the dead load. Columns not carrying roof loads or constant loads only may have their actual superimposed live loads further reduced five (5) per cent of the load allowed on the top floor for each succeeding lower floor below the top, until fifty (50) per cent of the live load fixed by the foregoing section for warehouses and factories, and twenty (20) per cent for other buildings shall have been reached, when such reduced loads shall be used for all remaining floors. Proper provisions shall be made for eccentric loading. Every temporary support placed under any structure wall, girder or beams during the erection, finishing, alterations or repairing of any structure, or any part thereof, shall be built of sufficient strength to carry safely the load to be placed thereon, and shall be satisfactory to the Commissioner.

Section 399. Factors of Safety.

In computing stresses in the framing of any building, unless the safe loads or unit stresses are prescribed in this code, the following factors of safety shall be used:

For metal subjected to tension or transverse strains,	4
For timbers	6
For natural and artificial stone, brick and stone masonry	10

In no case shall the factor of safety for any other material be less than four (4) for dead and live loads.

All structural materials and soil where the character and quality are not known shall be subjected to such tests as will determine their character and quality and as the Commissioner of Buildings shall direct. Such tests shall be made under the supervision of such Commissioner of Buildings, or the architect or owner may file with him a certified copy of the result of tests such as the Commissioner of Buildings may have prescribed which have been made.

Section 400. Safe Loads on Soils.

Clay in thick beds always dry, or stratified stone and clay, or coarse compact sand	4 tons per sq. ft.
Clay in thick beds moderately dry or clear dry fine sand.....	2 tons per sq. ft.
Compact sand and gravel.....	5 tons per sq. ft.
Compact sand and gravel well cemented	8 tons per sq. ft.
For all soil inferior to the above never more than	1 ton per sq. ft.

Section 401. Safe Loads on Masonry.

The safe bearing load to apply to first-class brick-work of hard burnt, solid brick, when laid in lime mortar, shall be taken at not more than eight (8) tons per square foot. When laid in cement mortar, twelve (12) tons per square foot; when laid in Portland mortar, eighteen (18) tons per square foot. The safe bearing load applied to rubble stone work, when laid in lime mortar, six (6) tons per square foot; when laid in cement mortar, nine (9) tons per square foot, and when laid in Portland mortar, twelve (12) tons per square foot. Concrete or Portland cement, fifteen tons per square foot.

Section 402. Stresses.

The safe carrying capacity of various materials of construction, except for columns, shall be determined by the following working stresses in pounds per square inch.

Material	Direct Compress	Direct Tension	Safe Extreme Fiber Stress	
			Shear	Bending
Steel	16,000	(a) 16,000	10,000	16,000
(b) Steel pins, rivets	20,000	.....	10,000	24,000
Wrought iron	12,000	12,000	6,000	12,000
Cast iron	16,000	3,000	3,000	*16,000
				**3,000

With Across Grain	With Fiber	Across Fiber	Safe Extreme Fiber Stress	
			Shear	Bending
Oak	900	800	1,000	1,000
Yellow pine	1,000	600	1,200	500
White pine or spruce ..	800	400	800	40
Locust	1,200	1,000	.....	100
Hemlock	500	500	600	40
Chestnut	500	1,000	600	...
Granite	1,000	2,400	According to test	...
Sandstone	400	1,600	According to test	...
Hollow building blocks	.....	.....	According to test.	According to test.

* Compression side. ** Tension side.

(a) For deformed bars, higher unit stress may be used up to 20,000 provided such bars have been approved by the Commissioner.

(b) Shear for field rivets..... 9,000
 Shear for bolts 7,500
 Bearing for bolts..... 15,000

All steel must be rolled from billets.

Riveted steel beam (net flange section 15,000).

Short span beams and girders should be designed to carry concentrated live loads at any point where they may be liable to be subjected to them, where such loads require a larger section than tabular uniform loads.

In providing for additional stresses due to unequal loading, the unit stresses hereinbefore given may be increased twenty-five (25) per cent.

Section 403. Working Strength of Concrete.

C	S	Aggr.	Direct Comp.	Reading extreme fiber in comp.
1.....	2½.....	5.....	500.....	600
1.....	2.....	4.....	600.....	700
1.....	1½.....	3.....	700.....	800

For unre-enforced concrete, 200.

Concrete building blocks, 100; actual surface of material.

Concrete may be used in shear at 65 pounds per square inch, provided that the stirrups or prongs are figured only in shear; members may be figured as trusses, in which case the concrete shall not be figured in longitudinal shear.

Section 404. Unit Stresses for Columns.

Steel:

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{R} \text{ is greater than } 70 \dots S = 17,100 - 57 \frac{L}{R}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{R} \text{ is less than } 70 \dots S = 13,000$$

Yellow Pine:

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is greater than } 12 \dots S = 1,000 - 10 \frac{L}{D}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is less than } 12 \dots S = 1,000$$

When Pine or Spruce:

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is greater than } 12 \dots S = 625 - 6 \frac{L}{D}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is less than } 12 \dots S = 700$$

Oak:

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is greater than } 12 \dots S = 750 - 7.5 \frac{L}{D}$$

$$\text{When } \frac{L}{D} \text{ is less than } 12 \dots S = 800$$

Hollow cast iron:

$$\text{For rectangular section } S = \frac{10,000}{L^2} + \frac{1067}{D^2}$$

$$\text{For round section } S = \frac{10,000}{L^2} + \frac{800}{D^2}$$

$$\text{For other sections } S = \frac{10,000}{L^2} + \frac{6400}{R^2}$$

No lengths exceeding 180 times the least radius of gyration shall be used for compression members. The Commissioner of Buildings may require tests to be made at the expense of the party to whom the permit was issued or the contractor executing the work. Tests of any building material or structural portion of any building or structure to ascertain whether they are in accordance with the foregoing sections may be required, provided such material or parts to be tested have attained their ultimate strength.

L—Length in inches.

R—Least radius of gyration in inches.

D—Least diameter or side.

S—Safe unit stress.

Chapter 3.—Structural Iron and Steel Work.

Section 405. Skeleton Steel Construction.

In all buildings of skeleton construction, wherein all external and internal stresses are transmitted from the top of the buildings to the foundation by a skeleton

or framework of structural metal, the beams and girders of such metal framework shall be riveted where they connect to steel columns, but other work may be bolted to each other at their respective junction points. All columns shall be made of structural metal and their different parts shall be riveted together and the beams and girders resting upon them shall have riveted connections to unite them with the columns. No cast iron lintel shall be used in the construction of the framework of such buildings.

Section 406. Foundations of Structural Iron and Steel Columns.

Foundations of structural iron and steel columns shall be of Portland concrete and all such structural columns shall rest on either cast iron or steel bases, proportioned so as to distribute the entire load on the column safely to the concrete foundations. All columns shall be properly secured to the bases.

Section 407. Framing.

Every portion of a steel skeleton shall be strong enough to carry the superimposed load without relying upon the walls inclosing the frame, and all structural members shall be connected continuously with riveted connections from the foundation to the top of the building. Girders shall be provided for the support of inclosure walls at every floor unless the walls rest directly on the foundations, and unless there is a separate beam at the floor level for the floor support, such girder shall be at the level of the floors. Irregular or eccentric loading shall be avoided as much as possible, and where eccentric loading is necessary the same shall be taken up by special construction so as to transmit the load to the center of the column, with properly designed connections. All metal columns, girders and beams and all portions of the structural steel of the skeleton shall be so designed, where possible, that all connections shall be accessible after erection, for the purpose of inspection, cleaning and painting.

Section 408. Wind Pressure.

Precautions against the effect of wind pressure shall be made by rigid connections between vertical and horizontal members by means of gussets, knees or portals, or by cross-bracing.

Section 409. Steel and Iron Work Other than Skeleton Construction.

Cast Iron Columns—All cast iron columns shall be of good workmanship and material. The thickness of metal in any cast iron column shall never be less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch, and they shall never contain blow-holes or imperfections which shall reduce the area of cross section at any point more than ten (10) per cent. All cast iron columns shall be faced at the ends to a true surface perpendicular to the axis of the column. Column joints shall be secured by not less than four (4) bolts, which shall not be less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in diameter. The thickness of metal in a column above a joint shall not be greater nor the bore less than the thickness of the metal or bore in the column below the joint, unless a joint plate of sufficient strength to distribute the load is inserted. Cast iron plates or bases under columns shall be of such metal and height so as to properly distribute the load to the foundations. All cast iron columns not open columns shall be drilled with at least three (3) holes around the column for proper inspection and such other drilling as may be required by the Commissioner of Buildings to determine the thickness of metal. Cast iron columns with open sides or backs shall be cast in one piece unless such columns are used for castings, coverings or ornamental purposes only, except that holes may be left for pipes to pass through these plates. Iron columns shall not be set on wood in any building, and in fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings they shall not be set on stone plinths, where liable to be subjected to fire.

Section 410. Box and Plate Girders.

All box and plate girders shall be properly proportioned and assembled and riveted together in accordance with the provisions heretofore given. The compression flange of beams or plate girders shall be secured against buckling. Proper stiffeners shall be provided on both sides of the web over supports and under compression loads where necessary. They shall be of sufficient strength to carry the loads, and shall be connected with a sufficient number of rivets to transmit the stresses into the web plate. Stiffeners shall fit so as to support the flanges of the girders. Whenever rolled steel or wrought iron beams are used in pairs to form a girder they shall be connected together by bolts and

iron separators at the ends over supports and under concentrated loads, or at intervals of not more than five (5) feet for uniformly distributed loads. All beams twelve (12) inches and over in depth shall have at least two (2) bolts to each separator. Precautions against buckling in compression flanges of beams shall be taken the same as for box and plate girders.

Section 411. Steel and Iron Trusses.

Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated. All trusses shall be held rigidly in position by efficient systems of lateral and sway bracing. Any member of a truss subjected to transverse stress, in addition to direct tension or compression shall have the stresses causing such strain added to the direct stresses coming on the member, and the total stresses thus formed shall in no case exceed the working stresses stated in Section 402 of this title. For tension members, the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes, one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress. If the axes of two adjoining web members do not intersect within the line of the chords, sufficient area shall be added to the chord to take up the bending strains, or the web members shall be connected by plates so arranged that the axes of the web members prolonged will intersect on the axis of the chord.

No bolts shall be used in the connections of riveted trusses, excepting when riveting is impracticable, and then the holes shall be reamed in place and turned bolts used. All field bolts carrying shear shall be provided with washers at least one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick.

All compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be proportioned, using seventy-five (75) per cent of the permissible working stress for columns. The heads of all eye-bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye-bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring. All pinholes shall be bored true, and at right angles to the axis of the members, and must fit the pin within one thirty-second (1-32) of an inch. The distances of pinholes from center to center for corresponding members shall be alike, so that when piled upon one another, pins will pass through both ends without forcing. Eyes and screw ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction, frac-

ture will take place in the body of the member. All pins shall be accurately turned. Pin-plates shall be provided wherever necessary to reduce the stresses on pins to the working stresses prescribed in Section 402 herein. These pin-plates shall be connected to the members by rivets of sufficient size and number to transmit the stresses without exceeding working stresses. Pin-connected riveted tension members shall have a net sectional area through pin bolts of twenty-five (25) per cent in excess of the net section of the body of the member. All rivets in members of pin-connected trusses shall be machine driven. All rivets in pin-plates which are necessary to transmit stress shall be also machine driven. The main connections of members shall be made by pins. Other connections may be made by bolts.

Section 412. Riveting.

The distance from the center of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall not be less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the diameter of the rivet. Wherever possible, however, the distance shall be equal to two diameters. All rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. Rivets in connections shall be proportioned and placed to suit the stresses. The pitch of rivets in structural work shall never be less than three (3) diameters of the rivet nor more than six (6) inches. Gussets shall be provided wherever required, of sufficient thickness and size to accommodate the number of rivets necessary to make the connections.

Section 413. Masonry Filling.

All cast iron or metal plates of fronts shall be backed up or filled in with masonry or concrete of the thickness provided for in this code.

Section 414. Protection from Corrosion.

All structural iron and steel shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust, and shall be coated with at least one (1) coat of non-oxidizing or red lead paint. Structural members shall be painted one (1) additional coat after assembling; provided that where they are to be incased with concrete in such a manner so as to exclude the action of the air and water, such members may be left unpainted. All iron and steel used below

water level shall be inclosed with Portland concrete so as to exclude the air and water.

All metal for fire-escapes, balconies, fireproof shutters and doors, bridges, ladders, chains, scuttles, brackets, tanks and pipings exposed to the outer air, shall be painted to prevent corrosion, as often as will be required by the Commissioner of Buildings.

Chapter 4.—Concrete Construction.

Section 415. Forms.

All form work shall be accurately built to conform with the plans as approved, and shall be put up in such a manner that it can be readily removed without disturbing the concrete. Forms must be made sufficiently strong to carry the concrete without undue deflection, and must be left in place in accordance with the following schedule:

Wall forms, 2 days.

Column forms, 4 days.

Sides of beams and girders, 4 days.

Floor slab panels, 1 day for each foot of span.

Shores under beams and girders, 20 days.

Days in which the temperature gets below 35 degrees Fahrenheit shall not be counted.

Column forms shall have clean-out doors provided at the bottom.

Section 416. Placing Concrete.

The concrete must be placed as soon as possible after mixing and must be thoroughly rammed. All re-enforcing steel must be in position and firmly held in place by wiring or other methods before any concrete is placed. After the concrete is placed it shall be kept damp for not less than seven (7) days. In cold weather precautions must be taken to prevent the concrete from freezing while setting. No concreting shall be done when the temperature is below 24 degrees Fahrenheit.

Except where unavoidable, concrete must not be placed in water. If it is absolutely necessary to place it in water, care must be taken to place the concrete at the bottom of the water either through a tube or otherwise, so that the cement will not be washed out by dropping through the water. Before placing concrete, all shavings, sawdust and other rubbish of this kind must be removed.

Section 417. Assumptions in Design.

The design of any re-enforced concrete structural member shall be based upon the following assumptions, viz:

- (a) The bond between the concrete and the steel is sufficient to make the two materials act together as a homogeneous solid.
- (b) The strain in any fiber is directly proportionate to the distance of that fiber from the neutral axis.
- (c) The modulus of elasticity of concrete in compression remains constant within the limits of the allowable working stresses.
- (d) The tensile strength of concrete shall not be considered, but the steel shall take all the tensile stresses.
- (e) The ratio of modulus of elasticity of steel to that of concrete shall be taken in accordance with the following table:

Working Strength of Concrete	Ratio of Modulus of Elasticity of Steel to Modulus of Elasticity of Concrete
500.....	20
600.....	18
700.....	15
800.....	12

Section 418. Design.

Spiral hooped columns shall be hooped with spiral hoops firmly secured against displacement during construction, having a minimum total area in cross section of one (1) per cent of the area of the concrete. The hoops shall be placed not more than one and three-quarter ($1\frac{3}{4}$) inches apart and the ends hooked six (6) inches into the column; splices must be made in such a manner as to develop the full strength of the hoops. Wherever the hoops are forced apart or spaced further than the figured distance, auxiliary reinforcement shall be provided so as to maintain the full strength of the column.

Spiral hooped columns should be figured as follows:
 Total stress = $(A + R [S + 2.2 H]) C$.

A = area inside of hoops.

R = ratio of moduli of steel to concrete.

C = allowable value of reinforced concrete in direct compression.

S = area of vertical steel.

H = area of a bar of steel one foot long equal in weight to the hooping steel in one foot length of column.

Columns with vertical reinforcement must contain at least four vertical bars placed one in each corner and surrounded by hoops having at least one-sixteenth (1-16) of a square inch cross section and placed not further than twelve (12) inches apart. The hoops must be firmly fastened to the bars by wiring or other means, and the ends of hoops must project into columns at least four (4) inches. Where columns are greater than eighteen (18) inches wide, a greater number of bars shall be used so that their spacing on the edge of the columns shall not be greater (apart) than sixteen (16) inches. In all cases reinforced columns must contain at least one (1) per cent of vertical steel, and must in all cases have a positive means of confining the concrete and steel either by spiral reinforcement or hoops incasing the vertical bars. Where more than four (4) bars occur in a column, the additional bars must be hooped independently from the corner hoop with hoops similar to the corner hoops and spaced not further apart than twelve (12) inches on centers. Where the length of the column, counting from the lower side of the girder at the upper end to the top of the floor slab at the lower end, is greater than eighteen (18) times its least dimension, a greater percentage of steel must be used for vertical reinforcement and a deduction of the allowable stress on the concrete must be made in accordance with the following table:

Ratio of Length to Least Dimension	Minimum Percentage of Steel	Percentage of Allowable Stress to be Used for Value of Concrete in Compression
18-20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	90
20-22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	79
22-24	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	67
24-26	2	54
26-28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
28-30	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	27
30-32	3	12

In the design of reinforced columns, the concrete outside of the hoops shall not be figured in compression.

In the design of T-beams, the floor can be counted in compression as follows:

When the floor reinforcement is perpendicular to the beam, the entire floor slab can be used in compression.

Where the floor slab reinforcement is not perpendicular to the beam, six (6) times the thickness of the floor slab on each side of the beam may be used in compression. If this is not sufficient to develop the required compression, steel may be placed in the floor slab perpendicular to the beam, and in that case a greater proportion of the floor slab can be used in compression; in this case, sufficient steel must be used to carry that portion of the floor slab, which is counted in compression and which is more than six (6) times the thickness of the slab from the edge of the beam, as a cantilever with the beam as a support. The additional compression may also be obtained by using steel in compression placed within one (1) inch of the top of the beam. Where compression steel is thus used, it must be sufficiently anchored by inverted U-bars or by prongs attached to the compression steel, and these must extend at least eight (8) inches below the neutral axis.

The lever arm of the resisting moment of a T-beam shall not be greater than the distance from the center of the slab to the center of gravity of the steel, but the stress in the concrete shall be determined by the neutral axis. When the thickness of the layers of reinforcing steel is not greater than one-sixth (1-6) of the total depth of the section, the full value in tension can be counted on all the steel, but when this thickness is greater than one-sixth (1-6) of the depth of the section, the stresses must be apportioned to the distance from the neutral axis. When more than one layer of bars is used, the upper bars should, if possible, touch the lower bars in the center of the beam, so that all the steel will be as far as possible from the neutral axis, and as great a value as possible developed. All bars shall be separated horizontally at least one diagonal diameter, but not less than one (1) inch. In concrete walls, reinforcement shall be proportioned to the span and the height. Steel stirrups or prongs must be placed in the beams not further apart than the effective depth, and each leg shall have sectional area of not less than one-sixteenth (1-16) of a square inch, and shall be imbedded in the compression portion for its full grip. Such stirrups or prongs not sufficiently attached to the tension members to be equivalent to an integral construction, must be perpendicular to the axis of the beam, and must inclose the tension members

and be in close contact with those furthest removed from the neutral axis.

Section 419. Moments.

In figuring moments, the clear span shall be used. For beams, girders and slabs, where there is no continuous action, the regular moments for simple beams shall be used. Where there is continuous action, there must be at least fifty (50) per cent as much reinforcement in the top over supports, to provide for the negative moment, as in the bottom at the center. Where

WL

there is continuous action, a moment of — may be
10
used for floor slabs where the dead load is less than
WL
one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the live load, and a moment of — may
12

be used where the dead load is at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the live load. In continuous beams eighty (80) per cent. of the moment of a simple beam may be used with half the bars bent up at the support. Where advantage of continuous action is taken, the bars over the supports must come within a few inches from the top of the beam at the support and extend far enough into the support to obtain full grip of the bar.

In rectangular floor plates reinforced in two directions, and in which the long span does not exceed 1.732 times the short span, the following formulas for bending moments shall be used:

$$M_s = \frac{rWS}{cf} \text{ and } M_l = \frac{(1-r) WL}{cf}$$

Where M_s = Moment for uniform loads, short spans
for middle half of span.

M_l = Moment for uniform loads, long spans for
middle half of span.

L = long span.

S = short span.

f = 8 for non-continuous spans.

.10 for spans continuous over one support.

.12 for spans continuous over both supports.

$$r = \frac{L^4}{L^4 + S^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 1.25 \text{ when } r = .5 \\&1.20 \text{ when } r = .6 \\&1.15 \text{ when } r = .7 \\&1.10 \text{ when } r = .8 \text{ to } .9\end{aligned}$$

In using this formula, provision must be made for any negative bending moment that may occur to adjacent panels, due to unequal loading.

Slabs spanning over two (2) feet shall have a minimum thickness of three (3) inches.

Slab steel shall not be spaced more than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) times the thickness of the slab, except in the end quarters of the spans each way in slabs reinforced in both directions. In the end quarter of the spans each way, the spacing of the bars may be two (2) times that for the middle half of the span.

In floors reinforced in two directions, the reinforcement over the supports may be limited to the middle half of the support. Deformed bars must be imbedded at least thirty (30) times their diameter and plain bars forty (40) times their diameter where the full strength of the bar is to be developed. Where this distance can not be obtained, the bar must be hooked with a six (6) inch hook, and if this is not sufficient, a stub must be placed in the hook. In no case shall steel be lapped or spliced except over the supports. All tension bars for reinforcing positive bending moments between supports must run the full length of the beam and extend into the support. No welds will be allowed. Turnbuckles or sleeve nuts properly designed may be used.

Where floor slabs are supported by a brick or stone wall, they must have at least four (4) inches bearing, and the floor steel must run in the full four (4) inches. Where concrete floors are to be used without being covered with some other wearing surface, a cement finish of at least one (1) part cement or two (2) parts sand and at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch thick must be firmly bonded to the structural concrete, and in no case shall this finish be considered a part of the structural thickness of the floor slab, but must be allowed entirely for wearing surface.

Section 420. Protection of Metal.

In reinforced beams and girders, all main bars must have at least one (1) inch of concrete protection, and stirrups or prongs one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch. In slabs, the

main tension reinforcement must have at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch concrete protection. In columns there must be at least one (1) inch concrete protection outside the reinforcement.

Section 421. Conditions Under which Design May Be Varied.

If the contractor desires to use a system not covered by or varying from the above conditions as to design, he shall present to the Commissioner of Buildings plans and specifications, giving in detail the construction and formulas he uses in his design; and to be such that they can be checked properly and kept on record by the Commissioner. He shall then make a destruction test, or present evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Buildings that such test has been made, with full particulars of the results of said test. If said test shows that, based on the specifications submitted, the construction has a factor of safety of four (4) on the total dead and live load, the said system may be used in accordance with said specifications.

Chapter 5.—Ordinary Construction.

Section 422. Thickness of Walls.

All buildings shall be inclosed with external or party walls. External, division-bearing or party walls of brick masonry shall be of the thickness shown in the following tables, arranged according to the height and length of the walls up to one hundred (100) feet in height. For additional heights of walls the thickness of the wall must be increased to conform with the allowable stress per square foot hereinbefore given, but not less than given for one hundred (100) feet below the top, counting down. The thickness of walls given in the tables are the minimum thickness, and wherever the load on the wall exceeds the stress per square foot hereinbefore given, the thickness must be increased proportionately. Vitrified clay blocks may be used for dwelling houses and for curtain and apron walls in any building.

Section 423. Walls Inclosing Skeleton Constructed Buildings.

Walls inclosing structures of skeleton construction are not to be regarded by the thickness classed for in

the tables, unless they are carried up from the foundation independently of the skeleton and are anchored to the beams. They shall never be less than thirteen (13) inches, and all portions of the structural steel columns must have an outside facing of at least nine (9) inches and all girders at least four (4) inches. Walls carried by the skeleton construction shall have independent bearings for each story.

Section 424. Walls Inclosing Buildings of Monolith Construction.

Walls inclosing buildings constructed of monolith construction, where the walls are carried on the columns and girders by supports for each story and where the wall itself is not of monolith construction, they shall be at least thirteen (13) inches in thickness, and shall cover the outer face of the monolith at least four (4) inches, or in lieu thereof there shall be not less than one (1) inch additional concrete on the exterior exposed surfaces of such monolith construction. In monolith construction where the floor slabs are carried on the walls of the building other than walls of monolith construction, the schedule given for the warehouse class shall apply to the dwelling house class, and for the warehouse class the thickness given in the table shall be increased so as to take up the additional strain put on the walls by the concrete construction. The tables as given shall apply, however, to houses of monolith construction if the outside casing of the wall is carried from the foundation-independent of the walls and columns and where the floor loads do not come on the walls, provided the outer walls are properly anchored to the main structure.

Section 425. Explanation of Tables.

For tenement houses, hotels, lodging houses, club-houses, asylums, convents, dormitories, hospitals and dwelling houses, the thickness of external party and division-bearing walls will be found in Table No. 1—“Dwelling House Class.” For all other buildings and structures the thickness of external party and division-bearing walls will be found in Table No. 2.

Table No. 1—Dwelling House Class.

Thickness of Wall in inches.

	26	36	48	50	50	60	50	50	72	50	50	84	50	50	100
	x	x	x	A	A	x	A	A	x	A	A	x	A	A	x
Maximum height—feet.....	37	36	50	50	50	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	21	21	21
Remainder	A	A	A	A	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wall below topmost story.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maximum length—feet.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
One story.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two stories .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three stories .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four stories .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Topmost story .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

x—Lengths unlimited.

Vitrified Clay Blocks.

Maximum height (feet) for each story.	Basement	First Story	Remainder	Curtain or Apron Walls
Thickness in inches.....	10	12	15	15
(Maximum lengths, 45 feet)	12	10	8	8

Table No. 2—Warehouse Class.

Thickness of Wall in Inches:

		36		48		60		72		84		100	
50	X	50	X	50	X	50	X	50	X	50	X	50	X
A		A		A		A		A		A		A	
Topmost story	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Two topmost stories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three topmost stories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First story . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two stories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four stories . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

X—Length unlimited.

Vitrified Clay Blocks.

Curtain or apron walls, maximum height 15 feet, minimum thickness 8 inches.

Section 426. Length of Walls.

Walls are deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by intersecting walls, and the length of a wall shall be measured from the center of one intersecting wall to the center of another, provided that such intersecting walls in the dwelling house class are not less than two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the height of the wall they are considered to divide, and of proper proportionate length.

In the warehouse class, such intersecting walls shall extend to the under side of the roof, unless the intersecting wall is not considered in determining the thickness of the party and division bearing wall. Walls not having intersecting walls at the ends must have the ends made secure by increased thickness of the wall or by special lateral bracing.

Section 427. Thickness and Height of Division Walls.

Division bearing walls twenty (20) feet or less in length and having intersecting walls at each end, and all division walls, may be four (4) inches less in thickness than the thickness given in the tables for corresponding heights and lengths, but shall never be less than nine (9) inches in thickness for dwelling house class and thirteen (13) inches for warehouse class except where they are not more than twelve (12) feet high and used for partitions only. No nine (9) inch walls shall be more than thirty-six (36) feet in height.

Section 428. Recesses and Openings in Walls.

If the recesses or openings in a wall unduly weaken the same, the thickness of such wall at girder and lintel bearing piers must be increased to conform with the unit stresses heretofore given, and if the openings amount to more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the area of the wall, such wall shall be increased four (4) inches in thickness above that otherwise required. No recesses or chases for water, soil, steam or other pipes shall be made in any external party or division bearing wall to more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its thickness, but there shall never be less than nine (9) inches at the back of such recesses or chases in external walls, provided that in dwelling houses not exceeding two (2) stories and attic, such recesses may be two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the thick-

ness of the wall, but never less than four (4) inches at the back. The recesses around pipes shall be filled up solidly with masonry or plastic incombustible material after the pipes are in place for a space of one (1) foot at the top and bottom of each story.

The recesses and chases for elevators, pipes, electric conduits, etc., may be made in walls, provided that in party and external walls and in fire walls the back of the recesses and chases shall be not less than nine (9) inches thick in the dwelling house class and thirteen (13) inches in the warehouse class and in division walls not less than four (4) inches thick. Chases and recesses shall be of such width and so spaced as not to unduly weaken the wall, or the wall shall be proportionately increased in thickness. No continuous vertical recess shall be nearer than seven (7) feet to any other recess. Flues shall not be considered recesses. No channeling shall be done in any walls where less than thirteen (13) inches thick, except for small gas pipe and wire conduits, in which case such channels shall be thoroughly cemented up with Portland mortar.

Section 429. Length of Walls—When Not to Be Considered.

If the center of any external or party wall is not more than twenty-five (25) feet distant from the center of any other external or party wall to which it is tied at each floor, the length of such wall up to the length of one hundred (100) feet is not to be taken into consideration, and the thickness of the wall will be found in the column marked "A" in the tables.

Section 430. When Stories Exceed a Certain Height.

When a story exceeds in height sixteen (16) times the thickness prescribed for the walls of such stories in the tables, the thickness of such walls shall be increased four (4) inches or strengthened by means of buttresses not more than twenty (20) feet apart. No story inclosed with walls less than thirteen (13) inches in thickness, shall be more than fifteen (15) feet in height, unless strengthened by means of buttresses not more than fifteen (15) feet apart.

Section 431. Thickness of Stone Walls.

Stone walls shall never be less than eighteen (18) inches in thickness, and where more than two (2)

stories or twenty-seven (27) feet in height, each succeeding story below the top story shall be increased three (3) inches in thickness.

Section 432. Foundation Walls.

All buildings and structures shall have foundation walls except frame stables and sheds, which may be built on stone piers. All foundation walls and piers shall be at least three (3) feet below ground surface exposed to frost and six (6) inches below the level of the excavation of the cellar. All foundation walls shall be built of concrete, stone or brick, concrete blocks or vitrified clay blocks. If built of brick, the thickness of such walls must be increased four (4) inches over the thickness given in the tables for the lowest story, unless the total height to the top of the foundation comes within the height given in the table, but they shall never be less than thirteen (13) inches in thickness. All brick foundation walls must be built of hard brick and laid in cement mortar.

Rubble masonry stone walls for foundations shall never be less than eighteen (18) inches in thickness, and for foundations to walls exceeding the height of thirty-six (36) feet they shall be twenty-one (21) inches in thickness or four (4) inches more than the base of the brick wall above for all external party or division bearing walls. All stone foundation walls shall be laid in good mortar, and where the height of the wall above exceeds the thirty-six (36) foot limit they shall be laid in cement mortar. All rubble stone walls must be bonded with through bonding headers at least three (3) feet in height and not over three (3) feet on centers.

Vitrified clay blocks may be used for foundations to two (2) story dwelling houses only, or for foundations to division walls of houses of the dwelling house class not more than three (3) stories in height. The thickness of such walls shall in all cases be at least the thickness of the wall above and not less than twelve (12) inches.

Concrete walls for foundation walls when not reinforced shall not be less in thickness than one (1) inch more than the base of the wall given in the tables, and not less than eight (8) inches for frame dwellings. Re-enforced concrete foundation walls may be of less thickness if they are properly strengthened by piers or buttresses and have proper benches for

the reception of the wall above and conform with all the requirements of the reinforced concrete construction heretofore given in this code. No re-enforced concrete wall shall be less than four (4) inches thick. Retaining walls shall not be regulated by the thickness given above, but shall be built to withstand the pressure of the earth behind the same and the action of the frost.

Section 433. Concrete Blocks.

Concrete blocks may be used where vitrified clay blocks are hereinbefore permitted, and also where brick walls are provided for. The thickness of such blocks shall be eight (8) inches for tabular nine (9) inch walls and increased four (4) inches in thickness for each such increase given for brick walls in the tables. Walls built of concrete blocks shall meet the requirements of bonding and anchoring given for brick walls and shall be laid up in Portland cement mortar. When such blocks are used for fire walls or party walls the vertical joints shall not be continuous through the walls.

Section 434. Additions to Heights of Old Buildings.

Should it be desired to add to the height of a building or structure already erected, even though in such case the thickness of walls would not be in strict conformity with this code for the entire wall, the Commissioner of Buildings shall make an inspection of such existing wall, and if in the judgment of the Commissioner of Buildings the addition can be safely made, he may grant such permit, provided, however, that the increased load on the brick work shall never exceed the unit stress per square foot hereinbefore given.

Section 435. Bonding.

All brick walls shall be bonded every seventh course or less with full heading courses through the wall. Walls faced with cut stone, terra cotta, pressed brick or any such material, and where such facing is veneered on or not bonded with brick heading courses every seventh course or less and made a part of the wall itself, the facing shall be backed with a wall of the full thickness given in the foregoing sections and tables. Flemish bond work shall have full headers every third course. When the veneer is tied to the wall with

metallic wall ties, the veneer shall not be considered as part of the thickness of the wall as conforming to the thickness given in the foregoing sections and tables. Such veneer must be tied by metallic ties at least one (1) tie to each square foot of wall surface, and no veneer shall be more than thirty (30) feet in height without renewing the bearings. Hollow brick furring shall be considered a veneer, unless bonded into a brick wall with heading courses as provided herein for solid brick walls.

Section 436. Frame Buildings Veneered with Brick.

Outside the fire limits, frame buildings not over two (2) stories and an attic in height may be veneered with brick, stone or terra cotta. Such veneer work must be tied to the backing by means of wall ties driven through the sheathing and clinched on the back, and the veneer must rest solidly on the foundation walls.

Section 437. Anchors, Coping, Lintels, etc.

External and party walls above the ground floor shall be securely anchored at least every eight (8) feet, to each tier of joists by means of iron strap T head or hook anchors in such a way that the anchorage is continuous between the walls. Walls not carried up together, or junctions of old walls to new walls, must be anchored at least every six (6) feet in their height by heavy iron strap anchors. Fire walls as hereafter provided and all fence walls and the top of all walls exposed to the weather must be capped with waterproof and fireproof coping. All openings in brick walls must have arches or lintels. Lintels must have 5-inch bearing on the wall. In non-fireproof buildings, lintels may be seasoned wood if less than eight (8) foot span. Parapet walls and projecting cornices must be securely anchored if necessary to secure stability.

Section 438. Brick and Masonry Work.

The walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar. They shall be built to a line and be carried up plumb and straight. The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above.

Section 439. Piers.

All piers shall be built of good, hard, well-burnt brick laid in cement mortar, excepting that piers fronting on a street may be built of stone. Every pier built of brick, containing less than nine superficial feet at the base, supporting any beam, girder, arch or column on which a wall rests, or lintel spanning an opening over ten (10) feet and supporting a wall, shall at intervals of not over thirty (30) inches apart in height have built into it a cast iron or steel bond plate of sufficient strength, and the full size of the piers. For piers fronting on a street bond stones to conform with the kind of stone used for the trimming of the front may be used above the sidewalk.

Cap stones corresponding to the trimmings of the front, proportioned to the weight to be carried, but not less than five (5) inches in thickness, by the full size of the pier, may be used above the sidewalk for piers fronting on a street. For the capping of all other piers cast iron plates of equal strength by the full size of the pier shall be set under all columns or girders. Isolated brick piers shall not exceed in height ten (10) times their least dimensions. In buildings other than buildings of the dwelling house class, stone posts for the support of posts or columns above shall not be used in the interior of the building. Where walls or outside piers are built of coursed stones, with dressed level beds and vertical joints, the Commissioner of Buildings shall have the right to allow such walls or pier to be built of a less thickness than specified for brickwork, but in no case shall said walls or piers be less than three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the thickness provided for brickwork. Brick piers between windows shall never be less in width than the thickness of the wall.

Section 440. Floor Arches and Floor Construction.

Filling between beams in fireproof buildings shall be built either of brick or hollow tile arches, concrete arches and floor slabs or a combination of one or more of these materials alone or in combination with wire cloth, expanded metal, wire strands or wrought iron and steel bars. Arches built of brick, between floor beams shall be solidly laid in cement mortar to a line on the centers and shall have a rise to safely carry the superimposed load, but never less than one

and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch for each foot of span between beams. They shall not be less than nine (9) inches for spans more than six (6) feet, and shall be well bonded. Hollow tile arches when segmental shall be not less than (6) inches thick, and shall be laid with the same rise and in like manner as brick arches. Flat arches of hard burnt clay semi-porous or porous terra-cotta of uniform density and hardness shall be not less in height than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch for each foot of span between beams plus two (2) inches, and shall be laid in cement mortar on rigid centering, and the key parts shall always fall in the central portion. The shells and webs of all end constructed blocks shall abut one against the other. Concrete arches segmental in form shall be not less than four (4) inches at the crown, and shall have a rise of one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch to each foot of span between beams. When re-enforced with metal, such metal, unless used for centering only, must be imbedded in the concrete at least one (1) inch. Cinder or slag concrete may be used only for floor arches of six (6) foot or less span, when properly re-enforced. Floor filling of solid or hollow burnt clay, brick or concrete slabs or beams in combination with wire cloth, expanded metal wire strands or wrought iron or steel bars shall have such metal covered with at least one (1) inch of fireproof materials.

Section 441. Beam and Column Covering.

All iron and steel flanges of beams in fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings shall be covered at least two (2) inches with fireproof materials, and all arches shall have hard burnt clay skewback pieces with shells and webs of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches thickness. In flat construction, such beams may be entirely incased with concrete or other fireproofing materials, but never less than two (2) inches on flanges. Plastering shall not be construed as furnishing a portion of this covering. All exterior structural iron and steel columns in fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings shall be incased in brick or concrete. All interior structural iron and steel columns in fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings shall be incased in four (4) inches of brick, hollow tile, terra-cotta, concrete or other fireproof material without any air space next to the metal, securely applied and laid in Portland cement mortar.

Plastering, unless of Portland mortar, shall not be considered as part of this covering. All pipes, wires and conduits shall be placed outside of the said covering on beams and columns. In buildings where heavy trucking is done, all such column casing shall be properly jacketed with sheet metal up to four (4) feet from the floor.

Sec. 442. Fireproof Partitions.

All fireproof partitions must rest on fireproof floors and extend to fireproof sides and ceilings. Door and window openings in fireproof partitions shall have metal uprights extending from floor to ceiling and metal framed heads and sills. All heads of frames shall be at least twelve (12) inches below the ceilings. Such fireproof partitions shall be constructed either of brick, hollow tile or similar fireproof blocks or metal studs and metal lath. All partitions shall be plastered with two (2) coats of hard plaster, covering all parts of the partition, whether exposed or covered with marble or other decorative features. Fireproof partitions may be built entirely of re-enforced concrete. All partitions more than seventy-five (75) feet in length must be strengthened by piers or buttresses, or iron or steel framework. All non-bearing hollow tile partitions shall not exceed the following heights, viz: Twenty (20) feet for 6-inch partitions, sixteen (16) feet for 4-inch, and twelve (12) feet for 3-inch partitions.

Section 443. Wood Girders, Floor Beams and Joists.

All wood girders, floor beams and joists in all buildings must be of sufficient size and strength to conform with the factors of safety heretofore given, and must never exceed twenty (20) times their depth in length. Floor beams and wood girders for buildings of timber or slow-burning construction must be figured to permit of a decrease in strength caused by fire charring the same to a depth of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch all around the timber. All connections of wood or iron posts to girders and floor beams to girders must be made in such a way that they can be readily taken out without destroying any portion of the structure. Each tier of joists or timbers for each floor, where they are supported on walls above the ground floor, shall be anchored to the walls with heavy strap-T or turn-up anchors, and wherever joists are in two or more lengths

across the building they must be anchored together so as to make the anchorage continuous from wall to wall. All joists and timbers resting in brick walls must be self-releasing, and unless the wall is offset, the ends must be cut off at the top at an angle of forty-five (45) degrees with the face of the wall. No joists shall extend through any wall, nor shall the joists abut in any wall unless separated by incombustible material, and in warehouse class this shall be either nine (9) inches of brick or four (4) inches of Portland concrete.

All joists around fireplaces and flues shall be framed so that there will be a clear space of not less than four (4) inches between the trimmers and headers and the brickwork of the projecting chimney breast, nor less than nine (9) inches from the inside of the flue to any woodwork, and the joists in the brickwork next to the trimmers and headers must be perfectly full and this entire face plastered with Portland cement unless the walls around the flues are nine (9) inches in thickness. No wood bearing posts shall be employed in cellars or basements next to the ground.

Section 444. Stud Partitions Used as Bearings.

In dwellings and tenement houses not over three (3) stories in height, stud partitions may be used as bearings for the several floors. Such stud partitions shall be supported by foundations of masonry or concrete walls in the cellar, or brick piers or iron or wood or re-enforced concrete posts and girders. The bearings of these partitions must be continuous through all the floors, except that in dwelling houses, the position of such partitions may be changed in the second floor, if the second floor joists are properly strengthened to take the additional strain caused by such partition bearing, and are properly fire stopped. When stud partitions are used for joist bearing, the spaces surrounded by brick or concrete walls must never exceed on any floor more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) square feet, except in private dwelling houses.

Section 445. Fire Stops.

All stud partitions, whether incombustible stud partitions or wood lath partitions, unless the bottom plate is set on top of the floor, must have fire stops. On all walls where wooden furring is used, all the courses of brick from the under side of the floor beams to the top of the same shall project at least two (2) inches.

beyond the inside face of the wall, and where floor beams run parallel to a wall and wooden furring is used such beams shall be kept away at least two (2) inches from the inside face of the wall, and the space between the beams and the walls shall be built up solidly with brickwork, or filled in with concrete from the under side of the floor beams to the top of the same, so as to form an effective fire stop. In all continuous partitions, the space between the joist bearing plate and the top of the floor shall be filled in solidly with brick or concrete closely plastered or metal lath and plaster so as to form an effective fire stop.

Section 446. Wood Ceilings.

Wood ceilings will not be permitted in any stores, factories or workshops, and all wood wainscoting in any building, except private dwelling houses, must have the back filled solidly with incombustible material.

Section 447. Wood Trusses.

All wood trusses shall be so designed that the stresses in the various members may readily be calculated, and all struts and tension rods must be of sufficient strength required for unit stresses heretofore given, and all joints must be accurately cut and fit together and drawn tight to full bearings. All such trusses must be properly secured in place by lateral bracing. Compression members shall be strained in the direction of the fiber only. Timbers strained in tension shall be strained in the direction of the fiber only.

Section 448. Frame Buildings.

Frame buildings outside of the fire limits shall be constructed in a good substantial manner, and unless they are balloon framed they must be provided with sufficient bracing to withstand all wind pressure. Any thrust that may be in the roof rafters must be taken up by collar beams or otherwise. Whenever two or more frame buildings are built in a row, the division walls separating the different houses must be built of brick, concrete or other incombustible material, and such walls must conform with all such other requirements of this code as relates to the thickness, length and height of walls, and must extend two (2) feet above the roof, and must be capped with fire and weather-proof coping.

SUB-TITLE V.

SAFETY REGULATIONS.

Chapter 1.—Fireproofing and Fire Prevention.

Section 449. Fireproof Buildings.

The following buildings, hereafter erected, shall be fireproof buildings:

(a) All public buildings, detention buildings, public garages and dry cleaning establishments.

(b) All school buildings and buildings containing assembly halls, three (3) or more stories in height.

(c) Office buildings, hotels, lodging houses and tenement houses more than five (5) stories and an attic in height.

(d) Store buildings, warehouses and factory buildings seven (7) stories or more in height.

(e) Theaters, except the top flooring, the necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, the facing of the stepping in the galleries, which shall be properly fire stopped, and the wood wainscoting not over six (6) feet in height, if solidly filled between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials.

*Section 449—1. Fences.

All fences over eight (8) feet in height shall be built of brick, concrete, hollow tile, concrete blocks, vitrified clay or other similar incombustible materials. The foundation, construction and thickness to comply with all the requirements of this code for walls of similar length and height.

Section 450. Semi-Fireproof Buildings.

The following buildings, hereafter erected, may be fireproof buildings, or shall be semi-fireproof buildings, constructed either of mill or slow-burning construction.

All store buildings, warehouses and factory buildings more than three (3) stories in height and not more than six (6) stories in height.

Section 451. Buildings Within Fire Limits.

No frame or wood structure shall be erected within the fire limits, except as follows:

(a) Temporary buildings one (1) story in height,

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 550-14, passed October 6, 1914.

for the use of builders within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of erection or adjoining vacant lots, upon the permit of the Commissioner of Buildings.

(b) Temporary structures such as platforms, stands, election booths and circus tents.

(c) Buildings not exceeding twelve (12) feet in height, and having walls and roof covered externally with incombustible material.

(d) Privies and sheds not exceeding ten (10) feet in height and not over one hundred (100) square feet in area.

(e) Piazzas or balconies of wood, which do not exceed eight (8) feet in width and which do not exceed more than three (3) feet above the second floor beams.

(f) Bay windows of wood covered with incombustible material, if otherwise in accordance with this code.

(g) Fences not over six (6) feet high.

**(h) Isolated grain elevators, icehouses, wharf-houses, railroad-yard offices and railroad signal towers covered externally with incombustible materials, and coal tipples.

(i) Lumber piles not over fifteen (15) feet high.

All buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits must have the exterior walls built of brick or other incombustible material and the roofs covered with incombustible roofs, and must in other respects be in accordance with the requirements of this code.

*Section 452. Block Restrictions.

No reservoir for the storage of an inflammable explosive or odorous gas, blacksmith shop, foundry, packing house, rendering plant, soap factory, tannery, brewery, distillery, grain elevator, icehouse, junk shop, laundry or any building, tipple or plant for the handling or distribution of coal or coke, shall be erected in any residence block or residence square. For the purposes of this section a block or square shall be a section of land bounded by three or more public streets or alleys or natural boundaries, such as streams of water, well defined ravines or railway rights of way; and a residence block or residence square shall be a block or

*As amended by Ordinance No. 334-16, passed August 1, 1916.

**As amended by Ordinance No. 445-13, passed August 5, 1916.

square in which more than sixty per cent of the surface of the land contains buildings or premises used for residence purposes, and a building shall be deemed used for residence purposes when a majority of the floor space of such building is used for residence purposes.

Section 453. Shafts.

The walls of all shafts in non-fireproof buildings hereafter erected shall be covered with fireproof material throughout. The bottom of shafts that are open at the top to the outer air shall be properly drained. At the bottom of every shaft there shall be a self-closing fireproof door or window giving access to the same for cleaning purposes.

Section 454. Removal of Frame Buildings.

No frame buildings shall be moved from one lot to another, within the fire limits, or from without the fire limits to within the fire limits.

Section 455. Signs and Billboards.

(a) Signs and billboards, or any device in the nature of an advertisement, announcement or direction, when constructed of wood, shall not be erected over two (2) feet in height.

(b) All signs and billboards constructed in the fire limits, more than two (2) feet in height, on any building or separately, shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the upright supports and braces of the same.

(c) No signs or billboards erected upon uprights, or any other supports extending into the ground, shall be at any point more than twelve (12) feet above the surface of the ground, and shall be properly supported and braced.

(d) Billboards shall have at least twenty-four (24) inches of open space in height between the ground and the billboard.

(e) There shall be an open space of six (6) feet between each billboard and any adjoining structure or lot line.

(f) There shall be an open space of not less than two (2) feet between any two billboards.

(g) No billboard shall exceed five hundred (500) square feet in area.

(h) No billboard shall be nearer to the lot line on any street than the house line adjoining the same.

(i) In no case shall any billboard be less than fifteen (15) feet from such street line.

(j) Where new buildings are erected, present billboards shall be set back to such house line of adjoining lot.

(k) All signs which are dangerous in any manner whatever shall be repaired and made safe or taken down by the owner.

(l) No matter shall be posted on any such structure that is licentious or obscene, or depicting the commission of any crime.

(m) No matter shall be posted on any such structure until it has been inspected and approved by the Chief of Police.

(n) It shall be unlawful for any billposter or advertising sign painter to post any matter upon any board owned or controlled by a licensed advertiser without the consent of the advertiser, or upon any building without the consent of the owner of such building unless a special permit shall have first been issued by the Director of Public Service.

*

(p) No such sign or billboard shall be erected on or facing any public park, square, municipal, county or Federal building unless a special permit shall have first been issued by the Director of Public Service.

(q) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the owners or operators of any open-air place of amusement or ball park, wholly surrounded by streets, vacant grounds or railroad rights-of-way, from erecting or maintaining suitable screen about the same, in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioner, or from displaying proper advertising matter, in accordance with paragraphs "l" and "m" of this section, on the interior of such screen.

(r) The foregoing paragraphs of this section shall apply to all existing billboards.

(s) Each of the foregoing lettered sections relating to signs and billboards is hereby declared to be independent of every other section, and the invalidity of any one shall not invalidate any of the others.

Section 456. Fireproof Doors and Windows.

(a) In fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings here-

*Section 450-o repealed by Ordinance No. 550-14, passed October 6, 1914.

after constructed and in all store buildings, warehouses, factories and workshops hereafter erected, door, windows or other openings in external walls that are thirty (30) feet or less distant from any other building or parts of the same buildings, or that are above adjoining roofs, must either be fireproof windows or doors, or be equipped with fireproof shutters. All fireproof shutters opening on fire-escapes and on streets or alleys must be so arranged that they can be opened from the outside as well as from the inside. In all fireproof and semi-fireproof buildings, and in all warehouses, store buildings, factories and workshops hereafter erected, the openings in walls separating two (2) buildings or two (2) separate portions of the same building, or wherever deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Buildings, shall be provided with automatic self-closing fire-doors on each side of the wall if practicable. All fireproof shutters and doors shall be closed at the close of the business of each day. All fire-doors shall be protected by guards, so as to prevent obstruction from free movement. In all factories and workshops the windows and doors on fire-escapes must be fireproof windows and doors.

(b) The foregoing provisions shall also apply to all existing store buildings, warehouses, factories and workshops.

Section 457. Stand Pipes.

All buildings exceeding a height of seventy-five (75) feet shall be equipped with stand pipes, one for each division of the building, or one for each ten thousand (10,000) square feet or fraction thereof, or one for each end street front. Such stand pipes shall not be less than four (4) inches in diameter for houses not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in height, and six (6) inches in diameter for houses exceeding one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in height, except that where existing buildings are now equipped with stand pipes, the diameters may be three (3) and four (4) inches respectively, but the number of stand pipes must conform with the above requirements. All stand pipes shall be of wrought iron or galvanized steel, and together with fittings and connections, shall be of such strength so as to safely withstand three hundred (300) pounds of water pressure to the square inch when installed ready for service, without leaking at the joints, valves or fittings, and they

shall be located in such position in the building that the fire within any room in the building will not overheat the same, and where they are easily accessible in any public portion of the building. If placed in closets or shafts, the doors to the same shall not be locked. All stand pipes shall extend from the cellar to and through the roof, with a hose connection located from four (4) to six (6) feet above the floor level, fitted with approved straightway composition valves in each story, including the cellar; also, a hose connection provided above the roof, with the valve controlling the same located so that it can be operated either from above or below the roof. A suitable three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch drain pipe and valve shall be provided for draining the connection above the roof. Hose sufficient to reach to all parts of the floor shall be attached to each outlet in the building, and hose for the roof hydrant shall be placed in the top floor near the scuttle leading to the roof. Such hose shall be at least two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter, in fifty (50) foot lengths, and provided with standard couplings at each end; however, one (1) inch connections and hose in addition to the above is permitted. All couplings are to be the same hose thread as that in use by the Fire Department. Such hose shall be linen, cotton rubber lined, or rubber, and shall be approved by the Chief of the Fire Department. All hose shall be examined once a year and certified to by the Fire Department. All stand pipes shall be provided with a Siamese steamer connection located on the outside of the building and of easy access to the Fire Department. The inlet pipe shall not be less in diameter than the largest stand pipe. The Siamese steamer connection shall be provided with check valves in the Y and substantial brass or gunmetal caps provided to protect the thread on the connection. All portions of the Siamese connections or stand pipes that are in danger of freezing shall be provided with a drip pipe and valve for the purpose of draining the same. In addition to the provisions for steamer connections to stand pipes, the water supply may be from city water where the pressure is sufficient, automatic fire pumps of five hundred (500) gallons or more per minute, elevated tank or steel pressure tank of not less than five thousand (5,000) gallons capacity. In all buildings coming under these regulations as to height, which are occupied for sleeping purposes, such as hotels, lodging houses, hospitals and asylums, the

stand-pipe system must have at least one (1) of the automatic supplies heretofore described. Where such stand pipe is connected to a tank, there shall be a straightway check valve in the horizontal section of the pipe, between the first hose outlet below the tank and the tank. Such tank must be filled by a separate pipe and not through the stand pipe, and where such tank is used for the house supply, the house supply shall extend into the tank to such a height as will reserve not less than thirty-five hundred (3,500) gallons of water for fire purposes. Where pumps constitute a supply to stand pipes they shall be placed not less than two (2) feet above the floor level, and the boilers upon which the pumps depend shall be so arranged that the flooding of fires under the same will be impossible.

Dry-cleaning buildings must be equipped with steam pipes running around the said building at the floor line, and also at the ceiling. From these steam pipes there shall be openings or jets set at least every twelve (12) inches from center to center, and to graduate in size from one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) to three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch. This steam system shall be controlled by a valve located at least ten (10) feet outside of said dry-cleaning building.

Section 458. Stand Pipes in Theaters.

Stand pipes four (4) inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property-room and one in the carpenter shop if the same be contiguous to the building. All such stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstructions. Stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power pump or pumps, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic power pump or pumps of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose operated simultaneously; and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said building. A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Commissioner of Buildings, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage, and not connected in any way with the stand pipes, shall be placed on each side of

the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage, at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed wherever practicable in the dressing room under the stage, and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property rooms. A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) inch hose, not less than one hundred (100) feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings of the Fire Department, and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment, as the Chief of the Fire Department may direct.

Section 459. Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

There shall be kept in readiness for immediate use on every permanent stage, whether in theaters or elsewhere, at least two (2) casks full of water and two (2) buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. In theaters there shall also be provided at least four (4) axes, two twenty-five (25) foot hooks and two ten (10) foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage. In every office building there shall be kept in readiness for immediate use in the corridor in each story an approved fire extinguisher (not grenade), one for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof of floor surface on such floor.

Section 460. Prohibited Hazards.

In all buildings occupied as tenement houses, lodging houses, hotels, office buildings and buildings containing assembly halls and theaters, the following hazards shall be prohibited, viz.:

(a) No such building or any part thereof, nor the lot upon which such building is situated shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any hazardous materials, such as fireworks, explosives, cellulose materials, or as a film exchange, or for gasoline or volatile substances, nor for the storage or handling of any article detrimental to life or health, nor for the storage or handling of feed, hay, straw, excelsior, cotton, paper stock, feathers or rags, nor shall any picture machine theater or public garage be operated or maintained therein.

(b) No bakery or any place of business in which fat is boiled shall be maintained in such building, unless the same is either fireproof throughout or the ceilings and side walls of said place are made safe by

fireproof materials around the same. There shall be no openings, either by door or window, dumb-waiter, shafts or otherwise between said places where fat boiling is done and other parts of said building.

(c) No place for the storage of any paint, oil, spirituous liquors or drugs shall be maintained therein, unless all openings leading into halls from such portions where paints, oils, spirituous liquors or drugs are stored, are equipped with self-closing fireproof doors and unless all windows and transoms are stationary and fireproof.

(d) No such building or any part thereof shall be used for manufacturing purposes of any kind employing more than ten (10) people, unless such building or parts of such building used for manufacturing comply with the regulations for factories and workshops.

Section 461.

Waste paper, ashes, oil rags, waste rags, excelsior or any material of a similar hazardous nature shall not be accumulated in any cellar or any other portion of any building of any kind, and proper fireproof receptacles shall be provided for such hazardous materials.

Section 462. Local Hazards in Theaters.

Every steam boiler for theaters, which may be required for heating or other purposes, shall not be located under the auditorium or stage, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed with walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in said walls shall have fireproof doors. No floor registers for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through the floor or near woodwork.

Section 463. Heating Furnaces and Boilers.

Brick set boilers shall not be placed on any wood or combustible floor or beams. Wood or combustible floors and beams under and not less than three (3) feet in front and one (1) foot on the sides of all portable boilers shall be protected by a brick foundation of three (3) courses of brickwork well laid in mortar on sheet iron. The middle course of brickwork shall be laid crosswise and with ventilating space within or

between the bricks of said middle course. Such sheet iron shall extend at least twenty-four (24) inches outside of the foundation of the sides and fronts. Such boiler shall have a cast iron ash pan not less in width than the base of the boiler, and shall extend at least two (2) feet in front of it. All lath and plaster and wood ceilings and beams over and to a distance of not less than four (4) feet in front of all boilers shall be shielded with metal. Such shields shall have an air space of not less than one (1) inch between the metal and such ceilings or beams, and the distance from the top of the boiler to said shield shall be not less than twelve (12) inches and not less than twenty-four (24) inches from the smoke pipes that are more than twelve (12) inches in diameter and not less than eighteen (18) inches from smoke pipes that are less in diameter. No combustible partition shall be within four (4) feet of the sides and back, and six (6) feet from the front of any boiler unless such partition is covered with metal to a height of at least three (3) feet above the floor and extending at least five (5) feet in front of the boiler, and in no case shall any protected combustible partition be less than two (2) feet from the sides or five (5) feet from the front of the boiler. All power boilers of forty-five (45) horsepower and over shall have at least sixteen (16) feet of clear space in front of the same. All hot-air furnaces shall be placed not less than two (2) feet from any wood or combustible partitions and not less than two (2) feet from any unprotected ceiling and never less than one (1) foot from a protected ceiling. Protected ceilings shall be protected by a metal shield with an air space of at least one (1) inch between the metal and the ceiling. No hot-air furnace, heating boiler or dryer shall be set on wood floors.

Section 464. Registers.

All register boxes placed in any floor or combustible partition shall be of metal with a flange on the top to fit the groove in the frame, the register to rest upon the same, and there shall be a space of at least two (2) inches between the register box and any woodwork. All hot-air pipes and ducts shall be of metal, and where placed in non-fireproof walls, partitions or floors shall be constructed of two (2) thicknesses with an air chamber, or covered with two (2) thicknesses of heavy asbestos paper and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch space between

the asbestos paper and woodwork. When not more than two (2) registers are connected to a furnace, at least one of them shall have no valve or slats. All steam and hot-water heating pipes passing through any non-fireproof floors or partitions shall have metal collars with at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch space all around the pipe.

Section 465. Kitchen Ranges and Gas Stoves.

No kitchen range, coal range or stove in any building shall be placed less than six (6) inches from any protected woodwork or wood stud partition, and all coal stoves and ranges shall be set upon metal, brick, tile, cement or other approved incombustible material extending at least one (1) foot in front of the stove or range. All gas ranges having an air space of at least six (6) inches underneath the stove may be set directly on a wood floor. All gas stoves and heaters of any kind must have flue connections. No gas stove, gas range or gas heater shall be connected by rubber hose connections. All receptacles for ashes shall be of galvanized iron, brick or other incombustible material. In all cases where hot water, steam, hot air or other heating appliances or furnaces are placed in any building, or whether any flues or fireplaces are changed or enlarged, notice of such change shall be given to the Commissioner of Buildings by the person placing such heating appliances or making such changes in the building. All gas plates shall be placed in incombustible material.

Section 466. Chimneys, Flues and Fireplaces.

All smoke pipes and all breeching to all boilers, furnaces, stoves, ranges and fireplaces shall be properly connected with stacks or flues. All stacks and flues shall be built perfectly fireproof. All fireplaces and chimney breasts, where mantels are placed, shall have trimmer arches to support the hearths and shall not be less than twenty (20) inches in width from the face of the chimney breast, and shall be constructed of brick, stone, burnt clay or concrete, and shall be the length of the chimney breast. Hearths to gas grates, hereafter placed in existing buildings, shall be secured by iron strap arch bars. All wood centers for the trimmer arches must be removed. No woodwork of any mantel shall be exposed back of the summer piece, and all summer pieces shall be of fireproof material. All

stacks and flues larger than seventeen (17) inches square, shall have all the joints on the inside of the flue struck full and flush. All flues less than seventeen (17) inches square shall have all joints made perfectly tight and shall be well pargeled, or burnt flue linings may be used. When the flue linings are used, they must be set up ahead of the brickwork, so that all joints are perfectly tight. All flues thirteen (13) inches square or less shall have at least four (4) inches of brickwork all around the flue, and all flues and stacks larger than thirteen (13) inches square must have at least nine (9) inches of brickwork around the flue. The backs of all fireplaces shall be at least nine (9) inches in thickness of solid brickwork, and if of stone, there must be at least four (4) inches of lining, but the backs between two (2) fireplaces may be four (4) inches thick. All grates set in fireplaces, also all gas grates installed in existing buildings, must be lined with at least two (2) inches of fire brick, in addition to the brickwork above mentioned, unless the linings are made of one piece of soap stone, tile or cast iron. No wood nailing blocks shall be built into the backs of fireplaces or within thirteen (13) inches of any flue. The brickwork for the smoke flues for low-pressure boilers, furnaces, bakers' ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, shall have four (4) inches of additional brickwork above specified all around the flue. For eight (8) feet above the inlet of the flue, the same shall be lined with fire brick. The walls of all flues used for high-pressure boilers shall not be less than twelve (12) inches all around the flue, and shall be lined with fire brick to a distance of twenty (20) feet above the inlet. All smoke flues for smelting furnaces and steam boilers, or other apparatus which heat the flues to a high temperature, shall have an air space between the fire brick lining and the walls of the flues. All smoke flues shall extend at least four (4) feet above a flat roof and two (2) feet above the highest point of a peak roof. All chimneys shall have a water-proof coping on top of the same. In existing buildings, where it is desired to provide larger flues for any purpose than those within the building, such flues may be either erected in accordance with the foregoing provisions, or a stack may be placed on the outside of the building within the lot lines, made of sheet metal of sufficient thickness best suited for its purpose, properly riveted together at all joints, and carried up to a height not less than ten (10) feet above the roof, and shall be

properly braced at intervals for its entire length, with flat iron bands secured with expansion bolts to the wall, leaving a free air space of not less than four (4) inches between the outside of the metal flue and the brick wall of the building. Such stack shall have a clean-out door at the bottom, and shall rest upon a suitable cast iron plate at the bottom, supported on a foundation of masonry.

No smoke flue hereafter built shall be less than 8x8 inches, except flues for gas stoves and gas grates, which may be of less dimensions when made of pipe or tile-lined flues, but shall never be less than four (4) inches inside diameter. No chimney shall be started or built above a wood floor or beam, nor shall it be corbelled out more than eight (8) inches from any wall, and such corbelling shall consist of at least five (5) courses of brick. All chimneys that may be dangerous in any manner whatever shall be repaired and made safe, or shall be taken down. Iron cupola chimneys of foundries shall extend at least ten (10) feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of fifty (50) feet of such cupola, and be covered on top with a heavy wire netting, and capped with a suitable spark arrester. No woodwork shall be placed within two (2) feet of the cupola. In every tenement house there shall be at least one separate flue for each apartment, unless the building is heated by a central plant. In buildings not originally constructed for tenement houses, but hereafter altered and converted for tenement house purposes, such flues and chimneys must be provided and so constructed as to be safe from transmission of fire, as may be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. No smoke pipes in any building shall be run through the floors and partitions. Flues hereafter built for natural gas burners shall be of salt-glazed vitrified earthenware, having tight mortar joints, except that in existing buildings where gas grates are installed, wrought iron pipe may be used, but must be protected from any woodwork.

Section 467. Fire Walls.

No floor area subdivided by brick walls in any tenement house shall be greater than twenty-five hundred (2,500) square feet. No floor area subdivided by brick walls in any stores, warehouses or factories, more than two (2) stories in height, shall be greater than ten thousand (10,000) square feet, except in fireproof buildings, where such areas may be fifteen thousand

(15,000) square feet, and in sprinkled fireproof buildings, twenty thousand (20,000) square feet. All exterior walls of all stores, warehouses and factories within thirty (30) feet of any other building, and all party and subdividing fire walls of stores, warehouses and factories, shall extend three (3) feet above the surface of their roofs. When the adjoining roof is less than three (3) feet above the roof of such store, warehouse or factory, such walls shall be carried up three (3) feet above the surface of the adjoining roof. All walls on party lines of all other buildings shall extend two (2) feet above other roofs. All cornices shall be provided with fireproof ends or fire stops, and all fire walls shall be extended to the outer edge of the cornice with fireproofing material at least eight (8) inches above the surface of the roof or gutter or cornice covering.

Section 468. Wells.

(a) Wells that occur in two or more consecutive floors in existing buildings shall be inclosed with fireproof walls or fireproof partitions and automatic fireproof doors and windows. The street story of such wells may be left open, but there shall be no open well or stair from the stories below such street story.

(b) There shall be no open wells hereafter constructed in any building, whether now existing or hereafter built.

Section 469. Proscenium Wall in Theaters.

The stage shall be separated from the auditorium by a fire wall built of brick or concrete extending at least four (4) feet above the stage roof or the auditorium roof, if the same is higher, and shall be properly coped. Above the proscenium opening there shall be a steel or concrete girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be thoroughly fireproofed. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed of fireproof materials, and if metal is used the same shall be filled in solidly with non-combustible material, and shall be securely anchored to the wall with iron.

Section 470. Curtain in Theaters.

The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproofed metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material, approved by the Commissioner of Buildings, sliding at each end within iron grooves,

securely fastened to the brick or concrete wall; and extending into such grooves to a depth of not less than six (6) inches on each side of the opening. Said fireproof curtain shall be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least three (3) feet distant from the foot-lights at the nearest point. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall from the auditorium shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors which shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times.

*SECTION 470-1. Every person, firm or corporation using a stage for the exhibition of moving pictures, or for other purposes, whereon there is movable scenery and an asbestos curtain, and other accessories pertaining to the working of a theatrical performance, shall place in charge thereof at least one (1) competent person to take charge of said stage.

SECTION 470-2. The penalty provided by Section 576 of the Code of Ordinances shall apply to any violation or violations of the provisions of Section 470-1.

Section 471. Property Rooms in Theaters.

No workshop, storage or general property rooms shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage or under the same, or in any of the fly-galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick or concrete wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have fireproof doors hung on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall.

Section 472. Skylights Over the Stage in Theaters.

There shall be provided over the stage metal skylights of an area or combined area of at least one-twelfth (1-12) the area of said stage, fitted with sliding sash and glazed with sheet glass not exceeding one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than three hundred (300) square inches, and the whole of which skylight shall be constructed so as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord which shall be arranged to hold

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 599-15, passed November 9, 1915.

said skylight closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. Immediately underneath the glass of said skylight there shall be a wire netting.

Section 473. Fly Galleries in Theaters.

All portion of the stage not comprised in the working of machinery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium openings, shall be built of fireproof construction. The fly-galleries entire, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as a covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft must also be fireproof.

Section 474. Special Fireproofing in Theaters.

All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coat of paint applied to all wood-work throughout the building shall be of such kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings.

Section 475. Dressing-Rooms in Theaters.

Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly-galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to fire escapes in the open spaces, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform with the requirements herein contained, and the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly to the open space or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external wall, and no dressing room shall be more than one (1) story below the street level. All windows shall be arranged to open, and none of the windows in the outside walls shall have fixed sashes, grilles or bars. All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage room shall be constructed of metal, slate or some other fireproof material.

Section 476. Lighting in Theaters.

Every portion of the building devoted to the uses and accommodation of the public, also the outlets lead-

ing to the streets, and including the open spaces and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said building used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. When interior gaslights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances approved by the Commissioner of Buildings shall be provided. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass in the auditorium or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings or in any part of the building unless protected by fireproof material. All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, and wherever deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Buildings, shall be protected with proper wire network. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected with a strong wire guard and chain, placed not less than two (2) feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best-known methods and subjected to the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings, and shall be suspended for ten (10) feet with wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between. All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens not less than ten (10) inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixture in all cases.

Section 477. Fire Department.

The proper operation of all stand pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as herein specified, shall be in charge and under control

of the Fire Department, and the Director of Public Safety is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced.

Section 478. Electric Wiring.

Electric wiring hereafter installed in all fireproof buildings shall be run in iron conduits, and all electric wiring in all other buildings must be properly insulated with porcelain insulators, and in no case shall they come in contact with any soil pipes, water or heating pipes. All outlet boxes and switch boxes shall be of metal, and all cabinet boxes shall be of metal and slate. All wires and wiring must be of the proper gauge for the purpose for which it is intended to be used without overloading, and all wiring must conform with the National Electric Code.

The lighting in dry-cleaning buildings must be done by electricity in the most approved manner, the wires to be run in conduits, the bulbs to be hung in vapor-proof receptacles, and all keys and switches to be outside of said building. Movable incandescent lights in a garage shall be protected by vapor-tight globes, inclosed in approved metal guards, and shall be fitted with keyless sockets; and all electric switches and cut-outs shall be permanently located at least four (4) feet above the floor and in an approved cabinet.

Section 479. Gas Piping and Fixtures.

All gas piping in any building shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the local gas and electric company, which rules and regulations are hereby made a part of the requirements of this code. All gas pipe shall be perfectly tight and tested before the floors are laid or covered with lath or plaster. The installation of gas pipe shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings. No gas pipe shall be let into wood beams or cut into the other structural portions of the house so as to unduly weaken the same. All gas brackets shall be placed at least three (3) feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall never be less than eighteen (18) inches. No gas bracket on any lathed or plastered partition or woodwork shall be less than five (5) inches in length, and all swinging gas brackets shall be provided with stops to prevent them from swinging within five (5) inches of any wood-

work. No gas brackets shall be placed near window curtains or inflammable materials.

Section 480. Dry-Cleaning Business.

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to carry on the dry-cleaning business, as defined in Section 352-15 of this code, in the City of Cincinnati, without complying with the regulations hereinbelow set forth, and in Sections 457 and 478 herein.

(a) No storage or dry-cleaning building shall be placed, installed, constructed or maintained until an application for permission to do so, with plans and specifications showing full details of location, construction and connections, have been filed with and approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Upon the filing of every such application the applicant shall pay to the said Commissioner a filing and inspection fee of two dollars.

(b) No such business as defined in said section 352-15, shall be carried on except in a fireproof building, not more than one story high, with no basement beneath it; which building must be of brick laid in cement mortar, iron, stone or concrete construction, with no openings closer to any other building than fifty (50) feet. The doors of said building must be of the most improved pattern of automatic fire doors on sliding rails, and the frames and sash of all windows shall be of metal and glazed with wire glass, or protected by fireproof automatic shutters. The floors of said building shall be of cement construction, having a fall in all directions to a gutter, which gutter shall be of a capacity equal to carry off twice the amount of liquids used in said building. The walls shall have vent holes at the floor line not less than ten (10) inches, and not more than six (6) feet apart from center to center, properly protected by iron bars or other improved means of ventilation. In order to further ventilate said building an exhaust fan shall be set in the wall close to the floor, which is of a size sufficient to change the air of the building every three minutes, and said fan shall be in operation at all times during the use of said building.

(c) It shall be unlawful to heat said buildings by any other method than hot water or steam; or to locate, have, use or maintain a steam-generating boiler, dynamo or motor within the walls of any such dry-cleaning building, or in any other building adjacent nearer than ten (10) feet, and there shall be no sewer connection from said building.

(d) All volatile substances shall be stored in closed tanks, and no storage tanks shall be placed, constructed, or maintained under a public sidewalk or in a sidewalk area.

(e) All storage tanks shall be constructed of steel and coated on the outside with tar, or other rust-resisting material. The material of all tanks shall be at least three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick. No tank shall have a capacity in excess of 250 gallons; all joints must be tightly caulked. All pipes connected with the tank shall be at the top thereof; all tanks must be so buried that no part of the top thereof shall be less than two (2) feet beneath the surface of the ground, at the point where the tank is located; all tanks must be completely cased and surrounded with twelve (12) inches of Portland cement concrete, well tamped in place.

(f) All storage tanks must be provided with a vent pipe; the vent pipe shall be made of one-inch or larger wrought iron or steel pipe, galvanized, with heavy cast iron fittings and screw joints made with litharge and glycerine; it must be connected with the top of the tank. All pipes must be provided at the top with a screening of thirty-mesh brass wire, with goose-neck attachments; all vent pipes must be carried to the outer air, well braced in position and extended two (2) feet above the roof of all buildings within a radius of fifty (50) feet thereof.

(g) No volatile substances shall be used for cleaning purposes only in closed machines, and must be conveyed from the tanks to the machines only in pipes by the use of pumps or siphons properly controlled by valves, and it shall be unlawful to handle oil between machine and tank, or vice versa, in any other way.

(h) It shall be unlawful to carry, store or settle any of said volatile substances in open vessels or tanks.

(i) It shall be unlawful to carry more than five hundred (500) gallons of said volatile substances on hand at any one time, and then only under the conditions above specified in this title.

(j) All tanks must be provided with a filling pipe; the filling pipe shall be made of two-inch, or larger, steel pipe, galvanized, with heavy cast-iron fittings and screw joints made with litharge and glycerine, and no unions or flange connections shall be permitted; the filling pipe shall be provided with two (2) screens of thirty-mesh brass wire, placed one at or near the tank

connection and one just below the filling cock or valve; the filling pipe shall be closed at intake by a filling cock or valve, the opening of which shall be closed by a screw cap when not in use; the filling pipe shall connect with the top and extend down to the bottom of the tank, and shall be laid at a uniform grade, so that it will drain entirely into the tank; the intake end of the filling pipe shall not be within any building, and shall terminate in a covered box of heavy iron, same to be the level of the ground, to be kept locked when not in use.

(k) Dry-rooms may be located outside of the said dry-cleaning building, and shall have a six-inch vent opening into the atmosphere for each two hundred and fifty-six (256) feet of cubic space, or fraction thereof; said vent pipes shall be carried up to height of two (2) feet above the roof of any building within a radius of fifty (50) feet thereof.

(l) Any person, firm or corporation that now have, or shall establish, or carry on a dry-cleaning business in violation of any of the provisions of Sections 480-a-b-c-d-e-f-g-h-i-j-k shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than ten (\$10) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars for each day's continuance in said business, and the cost of prosecution.

Section 481. Public Garages.

Public garages shall be fireproof buildings, and all existing garages must be made at least slow-burning and have fireproof floors where vehicles are placed, and in other respects they shall conform with the following provisions: All public garages shall be entirely separated by solid walls of brick or concrete from any and all portions of such building used for any other purpose. Heating must be done by steam or hot water. The boiler-room and any room where electric charging apparatus is used must be fireproof, and all openings between such rooms and other parts of the garage shall be protected by automatic double fireproof doors on each side of the wall; no stoves, forges, torches or furnaces, and no open flame fire except as provided in fireproof boiler-room, no lights except electric incandescent lights, properly inclosed in vapor-tight globes, protected by approved wire guards, shall be used or allowed in any garage. All fire and lights on vehicles or under the boilers thereof shall be extinguished upon the entry of such vehicles into the garage within ten (10) feet of the threshold, and shall not be lighted while the same is in the

garage until the vehicle is brought within ten (10) feet of the threshold of the exit. No person shall smoke in any garage. A notice in large letters, "NO SMOKING," shall be kept displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on all floors and at the entrance of all garages. On the floor of every garage there shall be constantly kept and maintained convenient receptacles filled with sand, to be used in absorbing waste oils on the floors. In addition thereto, sand shall be kept on every floor in boxes or buckets of approved construction, provided with hand scoops, to be used for fire extinguishing purposes only; one such box or bucket for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof. One three (3) gallon carbonic acid gas fire extinguisher of approved construction shall be provided and conveniently located for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of floor space or fraction thereof. Self-closing metal cans, set firmly on four (4) inch legs, shall be kept on all floors of every garage into which all inflammable waste materials shall be deposited. Calcium carbide shall be kept in air-tight receptacles at least six (6) inches above the floor in an air-tight container provided with a securely fastened cover; if there be a boiler compartment, the container shall be located within the same.

*Section 482. Storage and Handling of Volatile Substances.

All volatile substances used in public garages and automobile filling stations shall be stored in closed tanks as follows: All tanks shall be of steel, coated on the outside with tar or other rust-resisting material, and all joints shall be tightly corked or soldered. The thickness of the material shall be as set forth in the following table:

Gallons Capacity Each	Minimum Thickness of Material
1 to 30.....	18 gauge
31 to 350.....	16 gauge
351 to 1,000.....	14 gauge
1,001 to 3,000.....	10 gauge
3,001 to 5,000.....	7 gauge
5,001 to 10,000.....	1/4 inch
10,001 to 20,000.....	5/16 inch
20,001 to 30,000.....	3/8 inch

*As amended by Ordinance No. 335-16, passed August 1, 1916.

All tanks shall be set on a firm foundation, and shall be completely cased and surrounded with six (6) inches of waterproof Portland cement concrete, well tamped in place, and shall be located underground, so that the top of the tank shall be at least three (3) feet below the surface of the ground and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied. All pipes connected with the tank shall be at the top thereof. Tanks may be permitted underneath a building if buried at least three (3) feet below the lowest floor. Tank may have a test well, provided test well extends to near bottom of tank, and top end shall be hermetically sealed and locked except when necessarily open. When tank is located underneath a building the test well shall extend at least twelve (12) feet above the source of supply. The limit of storage permitted shall depend upon the location of tanks with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings as follows:

- (a) Unlimited capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within a radius of fifty (50) feet.
- (b) Twenty thousand (20,000) gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within a radius of thirty (30) feet.
- (c) Five thousand (5,000) gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within twenty (20) feet radius.
- (d) Three thousand (3,000) gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within fifteen (15) feet radius.
- (e) One thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons total capacity if lower than any floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within ten (10) feet radius.
- (f) Five hundred (500) gallons total capacity if not lower than every floor, basement, cellar or pit in any building within ten (10) feet.

No more than ten (10) gallons of volatile substance shall be kept in vessels in a garage, and then only in approved safety cans constructed of metal, self-closing, and of a capacity of not more than five (5) gallons each. When not in use the said cans must be placed and kept in drip cans, and in garages maintaining a pumphouse must be placed therein. In lieu of the above described safety cans portable filling tanks of approved construction, not to exceed fifty (50) gallons in capacity, may be used for transporting volatile substances to and from the storage tanks for filling and

charging vehicles. The said portable tanks shall be supported on rubber-tired wheels and shall be provided with a rubber hose attachment not to exceed eight (8) feet in length, equipped at the end with shut-off valve with ground key. No volatile substance shall be used in a garage for cleaning or for any other purpose whatsoever than filling tanks of such vehicles. No such substance shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the garage; nor shall any of such substance be put into or removed from the tank of the vehicle while any light or fire on same is burning, and no such substance shall be carried or kept in open vessels in any garage.

Section 483. Storage of Oils, etc.

Buildings for the storage and handling of oils, petroleum, crude petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, camphine, carbon oil, spirit gas, burning fluid, spirits of turpentine, or coal, rock or earth oil, except oils that will stand a fire test of 150 degrees or more in the open air, shall be used for such purposes only. Such buildings shall be fireproof. All such oils, in larger quantities than twenty-five (25) gallon cans, shall be stored in closed tanks. Such tanks shall either be entirely buried and incased in concrete, or they shall each be surrounded completely by a room having a cubic contents twenty-five (25) per cent greater than the capacity of the tank. The walls of such rooms shall be constructed of brick and Portland cement or of concrete, and have concrete floors; the walls and floors are to be perfectly water and oil tight. Such room shall be closed on top and provided with a suitable vent covered with a fine screen sufficient to exclude all sparks. The walls and screens shall be at least three (3) feet higher than the top of the tanks. No oils shall be drained into the sewer, and the draining of all spaces in the building shall be through a grease trap or cistern. Such cistern shall have a capacity above its outlet equal to the largest tank in the building, and drains to all places in such building shall have valves.

***Section 484. Motion Picture Machines.**

The term "Motion Picture Machine" includes any machine or device adapted or used to project upon a screen or other surface pictures portraying motion,

*As amended by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

and apparatus utilizing the principles of optical projection using lantern slides, films or transparencies consisting of materials other than glass.

SEC. 484a. Every moving-picture machine shall be in charge of and operated by a competent and licensed operator. Whenever the Commissioner of Buildings shall become satisfied that the operator is incompetent or disqualified, for any cause, he shall order him to discontinue the operation of such moving picture machine, and may require the owner or person managing or controlling the moving picture machine to replace the said operator by a competent licensed operator.

*SEC. 484b. There is hereby created a Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to examine operators of moving picture machines. The said board shall consist of an electrician, the owner of a motion picture theater, a practical journeyman moving picture machine operator and the Commissioner of Buildings, who shall be an ex-officio member of such examining board and serve without compensation. The other members shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term coincident with his own, and each member shall receive the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars for each examination conducted by them, but such compensation shall not exceed the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars per month for each of said appointed members.

*SEC. 484b-1. Except as hereinafter provided, any person desiring to follow, engage in or work at the occupation of operating moving picture machines in this city shall make application to the Board of Examiners, and deposit with his application a fee of two (\$2.00) dollars, after which he shall be examined by the Board of Examiners as to his knowledge of electricity and wiring in so far as they pertain to moving pictures, also as to the applicant's knowledge of the operation and mechanism of moving picture machines and the repair of films and the prevention of combustion and the mechanism of the booth.

SEC. 484b-2. The applicants for said examination shall be known and designated by sealed numbers, promiscuously distributed by said Board of Examiners, so that the names of the respective applicants may not be known to the examiners, which numbers are to be indorsed upon the answers to the questions sub-

*As amended by Ordinance No. 106-15, passed February 9, 1915.

mitted. If the board, upon request of an applicant, find the applicant to be unable to express himself in writing, he shall have the questions propounded to him by a stenographer, designated by the board, who shall take down and write out his answers at the applicant's expense. The board shall also examine each applicant by having him make a practical demonstration of his ability and knowledge of the aforesaid subjects in a moving-picture booth.

SEC. 484b-3. Upon the percentage of the respective applicants so designated by numbers being determined, the applicant shall surrender said number and be entitled to credit for the average and percentage thus obtained. Those receiving a grade of 70 per cent, or more, on the written and practical examination combined shall each be entitled to a license.

SEC. 484b-4. Examinations shall be held at least once a month upon a stated day, and oftener if the board so determine; and the board shall, upon application of three or more candidates, hold an examination within two weeks thereafter.

SEC. 484b-5. Any person who has had one year of actual experience as a moving-picture machine operator shall, upon satisfactory proof of such fact to the Commissioner of Buildings, be entitled to a certificate; and upon presentation of said certificate to the City Auditor said applicant shall be granted a temporary license good only until the next ensuing examination is held by the board.

SEC. 484b-6. Any person who has passed an adequate examination by properly constituted authorities in any other city or State, who has had six months' actual experience as a moving-picture operator, shall, upon satisfactory proof of such fact to the Commissioner of Buildings, receive a proper certificate, and upon presentation of said certificate to the City Auditor said applicant shall be granted a temporary license good only until the next ensuing examination is held by the board.

SEC. 484b-7. If an applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the Board of Examiners shall so certify to the Commissioner of Buildings, and the said Commissioner of Buildings shall issue to said applicant a certificate of such fact; and upon presentation of such a certificate to the City Auditor said applicant shall be granted a license.

SEC. 484b-8. No license shall be issued except upon the certificate of the Commissioner of Buildings, and all licenses shall be of the date of February 1st, renewable annually, and the said license shall authorize the applicant to engage in the business herein described, and each applicant shall pay the sum of \$1.00 for the first license and \$1.00 for each renewal thereof.

*SEC. 484b-9. Any person holding a license as herein provided shall be entitled to a renewal without further examination or certificate from the Commissioner of Buildings, and the Auditor shall be entitled to a fee of one (\$1.00) dollar for each renewal.

SEC. 484b-10. Any person who has taken the examination before said board as hereinbefore provided, and failed to pass, may, by notifying said board in writing within five days thereafter and with the consent of at least one of said board, have the record questions and answers certified to the Director of Public Safety, and appeal said cause. Thereupon the Director of Public Safety shall go over said papers and records within one week thereafter, and if he shall find that said applicant should have passed he shall so notify said board; and thereupon said applicant shall have the same rights, certificates and license as if originally passed by said Board of Examiners.

SEC. 484b-11. All moneys derived from the examination of applicants and the issuance of licenses and renewals thereof herein provided shall be deposited to the credit of the General Fund, and no person shall follow, engage in or work at the occupation of operating such moving-picture machines until he shall have first procured the license herein provided.

SEC. 484b-12. Any person operating a moving-picture machine without first complying with the terms of this ordinance shall be fined \$10.00, and each day upon which such operation shall occur shall be held to constitute a separate offense.

#Sec. 484c. Mechanism of Moving Picture Machines.

The mechanism shall be so constructed that a straight line drawn from any point on the surface of the out-

*As amended by Ordinance No. 106-15, passed February 9, 1915.

#As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

side condenser to any point on that portion of the film exposed between the rollers of the lower and the upper magazine, except that portion of the film lying at the aperture plate, shall pass through metal of at least No. 928 Brown & Sharpe gauge.

All machines shall be provided with metallic fire shutter that shall remain closed covering that portion of the film lying at the aperture plate at all times when the crank of the machine is not being rotated at a number of revolutions that shall cause the film to pass through the mechanism at a speed of more than thirty (30) feet per minute.

The operation of said shutter shall be controlled by a proper mechanical device. The shutter shall close automatically when the period of revolution of the crank shall fall below that period of revolution provided for the opening of the shutter.

Mechanism shall be provided with two substantially constructed magazines or metallic cases to contain the film during the process of projection, and said magazines shall be provided with doors or covers overlapping at least one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch, having spring hinges holding, or so designed as to hold, said doors or covers normally closed, and no fittings or appliances shall be attached to said magazines for the purpose of holding the door open, or that may be used to secure the door in an open position.

The doors of all magazines shall be provided with a latch to secure them in a closed position. In the circumference of each magazine there shall be provided a single outlet for the film constructed in such manner that the film shall pass between the metallic rollers, said rollers to be arranged so that they are in contact with the film while same is passing through.

The operation of these rollers shall be such that a piece of film placed in normal position between the rollers may be ignited and all combustion shall be extinguished when the flame reaches the rollers.

***Sec. 484d. Lamp House for Moving Picture Machines.**

The lamp house shall be constructed of not less than No. 28 gauge sheet metal reinforced to procure suitable rigidity. The lamp shall be provided with sufficient ventilating openings to permit a circulation of air that shall prevent undue heating.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

All direct ventilating openings in the lamp house other than doors inside shall be covered with metallic screens of a mesh not greater than one-sixteenth (1-16) of an inch.

The lamp house shall be constructed in such a manner that the back thereof is entirely closed. Said back may be removable, but shall be in place at all times when the machine is in operation.

The lamp house shall be so constructed that the top can not be removed, and the said top shall be formed integral with one wall, one side or one end of the lamp house, and shall be secured in place by rivets.

There may be a door provided for access to the light, in either one or two sides of the lamp house. There shall be no openings in the lamp house on the end through which the light is projected other than the opening through which the light passes to the condenser lenses.

Holes in the lamp house through which electric wires leading to the lamp pass shall be provided with bushings of porcelain or other approved material.

There shall be provided a metallic shutter permitting instant and complete interruption of the projected beam of light, placed as near as practicable in front of the condenser lenses.

The lamp shall be constructed in such a manner that it shall not be possible to bring the carbons or the current-carrying parts of the lamp in contact with any portion of the lamp house, and neither the support for the lamp or any portion of the lamp house shall form part of electrical circuit.

The electric wires connecting moving picture machines to source of supply shall have asbestos or other approved insulation; all connecting wires shall be provided with metallic terminals attached without the use of solder.

Mechanism and all parts of the motion picture machine proper shall be securely attached to the stand. Said stand shall be constructed in a substantial manner, assuring rigidity. There shall be provided means to permit securely attaching the stand to the floor of the operating room, and said stand shall be so attached in all permanent installations. The legs of the stand shall be of metal, and there shall be no combustible material used in the construction of the stand.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

***Sec. 484e. Construction of Operating Room.**

Every motion picture machine, before being operated, shall be installed in a room constructed as hereinafter provided. In no case shall said room be less than seven (7) feet high. No operating room shall be constructed having a floor area of less than thirty (30) square feet or being less than five (5) feet wide and six (6) feet long. There shall not be installed in any operating room having a floor area of less than forty-eight (48) square feet or being less than six (6) feet wide and eight (8) feet long, more than one (1) picture machine, one (1) stereopticon and one (1) spot light. In no case shall there be installed more than three (3) arc lights within operating rooms having an area of less than forty-eight (48) square feet. In operating rooms having a greater floor area than forty-eight (48) square feet there shall be provided an additional floor area of fifteen (15) square feet for each motion picture machine, stereopticon, spot light or arc light installed in addition to the three arc lights previously provided for.

The operating room shall be constructed of brick, concrete, hollow tile, asbestos building lumber, sheet iron or steel. Operating rooms consisting of brick shall have walls not less than eight (8) inches in thickness. The floor of said brick constructed operating room shall be a concrete slab of not less than three (3) inches in thickness, or may be constructed of tile or brick in cement mortar. The ceiling of the brick constructed operating room shall be constructed of either a cement slab of not less than three (3) inches in thickness or other incombustible material of equal strength and durability.

The walls of the operating rooms may be constructed of hollow tile, but in no case must thickness of hollow tile walls be less than four (4) inches.

The floor and ceiling of hollow tile operating rooms must be of the same construction as for brick operating rooms. The walls of the operating room may be constructed of concrete, but in no case shall the concrete walls be less than three (3) inches in thickness. The ceiling and floor of concrete operating rooms shall be constructed the same as for the brick construction. Operating rooms built of asbestos boards shall be constructed in accordance with the following

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

provisions: Angles or T irons forming the frame work shall be in no case less than $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$. Angle irons for door frames to be not less than $1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$. Steel frames shall be rigidly constructed, using gusset plates at joints not less than three-sixteenths (3-16) inch in thickness, secured with at least two (2) rivets or bolts not less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch in diameter. Asbestos building lumber (asbestos mill boards shall not be used) of not less than $\frac{3}{4}''$ thickness shall be secured to said T or angle iron frames by not less than $\frac{1}{4}''$ bolts placed not more than 6" center to center along the line of the steel frame. Said panels of asbestos lumber shall not be more than 1'-2" in width. There shall be provided, to cover all horizontal joints in said asbestos building lumber panels, a batton strip of not less than $2'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ steel securely bolted to said asbestos lumber with bolts not less than $\frac{1}{4}''$ in diameter, spaced at not less than 3" from center to center.

***Sec. 484f. Steel or Iron Operating Rooms.**

Steel operating rooms shall be constructed of not less than No. 20 gauge galvanized iron or steel. The frame shall be constructed of either angle irons or T irons of not less than the dimensions of $1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$. Sides and ceilings of said steel operating rooms shall be reinforced of either angle irons or T irons spaced not more than 12" center to center. Floor of said steel or iron operating rooms shall be constructed the same as the sides and ceilings, with the exception that the reinforcing angles may be omitted; provided, however, that the said floor shall rest on another floor of sufficient strength to assure a solid bearing for said sheet-metal floor. The floor of steel or iron operating rooms shall be covered with asbestos building lumber $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick, or 2" slab of concrete, or equivalent fire-proof material. The door of said operating room shall be constructed on a rigid frame of not less than $1'' \times 1'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$, angles diagonally braced, and the jamb and sills of said door shall be of not less than $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ angles. The door shall be covered with galvanized iron or steel not less than No. 20 gauge, and said covering shall extend not less than three (3) inches over the jambs and head of said door.

Iron or steel operating rooms shall have not less than two (2) feet clear space from all combustible material,

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

or when such clear space is not practicable said operating rooms shall be covered on the outside with asbestos board not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch thick, or other fireproof material on sides, top or portions thereof where the space is less than two (2) feet.

***Sec. 484g. Openings in Operating Rooms.**

The openings in all operating rooms shall be constructed in accordance with the following provisions, and there shall be no openings in said operating rooms other than those specifically provided for herein. There shall not be more than one (1) means of entrance to any operating room, which entrance shall not exceed the dimensions of 2' wide and 5' high; said entrance shall be constructed in accordance with provisions for doors of sheet metal operating room or may be constructed of asbestos board of not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness, constructed on frame as provided for door of iron or steel operating rooms. Said door shall be swung on two hinges, and shall be provided with a spring or appliance operated by gravity that shall hold the door normally closed at all times, and said spring or device shall be of sufficient strength to operate the latch for the door as hereinafter provided. Latches for operating room doors shall be two (2) in number, one to be 12" from the top of the door and one 12" from the bottom of the door. Said latches shall be connected with one another so that the operation shall be uniform and a single movement shall operate both latches. Both latches shall automatically catch and secure the door in a closed position.

Entrance doors of operating room shall, in all installations where practicable, be located in that side of the operating room opposite the side through which the picture is projected. When doors are situated in sides adjacent to side through which picture is projected, the hinges shall be on that side of the doors near the side through which the picture is projected.

Entrance doors of operating rooms shall in all cases open outward.

There may be provided one opening for each projection objective used in motion picture machines and stereopticon installed within the operating room, and in no case shall such openings exceed dimensions of 5"x8". There may be provided one observation open-

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

ing for each motion picture machine or stereopticon of dimensions not to exceed 8"x8". There shall be no other opening in the side of the booth through which the picture is projected other than those heretofore provided for, except one projection opening and one observation opening for spot-light, which shall not exceed dimensions of 12"x12". There shall be provided in the side near the bottom, or in the bottom, a register not less than 14"x16", and connected with the outer air by pipe not less than 6"x16", or its equivalent number of square inches; and, in addition, there shall be a vent opening in the top or near the top of the booth not less than 16" in diameter, which may be tapered to no less than 8" at the flue, said 16" opening to be equipped with an 8" exhaust fan. All vent and intake pipes shall be of galvanized iron no lighter than No. 27 gauge, and in no case shall they be in contact with any inflammable material, and they shall be separated from any inflammable material by at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " asbestos or other approved fireproof material. Vent flues and conductor shall be so installed that there is a natural draft circulating through the operating room.

All electric wiring within operating room shall be inclosed in approved conduits, and shall be installed in accordance with the National Electric Code and the directions of the Commissioner of Buildings or other officials having jurisdiction.

No flexible or other portable wiring shall be used or installed other than asbestos-covered wire required for connecting machines to sources of supply, which flexible conductor shall not exceed four feet in length; and flexible cord for one portable incandescent light for each machine, as hereinafter provided for.

Rheostats used in connection with motion picture machines and stereopticons in motion picture theaters shall be designed to carry necessary electric current without undue heating, and coils, grids or other resisting elements shall not become luminous when carrying a load of less than thirty (30) amperes.

All rheostats shall be provided with a perforated sheet metal jacket or heavy wire screen of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh, secured to the rheostat proper, and said jacket or screen shall not be in electric connection with current-carrying parts of the rheostat.

Rheostats used in connection with motion picture machines shall be installed in a compartment constructed of sheet metal of not less than No. 24 gauge, or of

material equally durable and equally fireproof. Said compartment shall be provided with a vent having an area of not less than twelve (12) square inches, and all ventilating openings in said compartment for the efflux of heated air shall be connected by a fireproof flue to the exterior of the building in a manner similar to the provisions for the vent flue as provided for operating room, or may be connected to the main vent flue of the operating room. Said compartment shall be provided with a door permitting access to the rheostat, and said door shall be provided with spring hinges holding the door normally in a closed position. Said compartment shall be placed in such a position that it shall be effectively separated by one foot space, or protected by $\frac{1}{2}$ " asbestos or other approved fireproof material from all inflammable material. No rheostat shall be placed within the operating room without written permission from the Commissioner of Buildings. Rheostats shall be effectively insulated from said compartment and the ground.

Motor generator apparatus used in connection with moving picture machines shall be placed in accordance with the directions of the official having jurisdiction in such matters, and shall be installed in compliance with all regulations relative to the installation of motors and dynamos.

Transformers, compensarcs, transarcs and other devices for control or transformation of electric current other than motor generator apparatus and rheostats may be installed within the operating room, providing, however, that in calculating area of operating rooms there shall be provided seven (7) square feet of floor area for each such apparatus installed in addition to area required for number of arc lights installed.

*Sec. 484h. Equipment for Operating-Room.

There shall be provided in every operating room a shelf for the repair and rewinding of films not over 8" wide nor 48" long, said shelf to be constructed of slate not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ " thickness, or marble of not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ " thickness, or said shelf may be constructed entirely of sheet metal or steel, said shelf to be securely attached to the side of the operating room by metal shelf brackets. There shall be provided as near the rewind shelf as practicable a fireproof socket, box or other

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

device for the reception of bottles containing film cement. There shall be provided in each operating room, placed on the floor as near to each motion picture machine as practicable, a metal pan or bucket of not less than 464 cubic inches in capacity for the reception of hot carbons incidental to the operation of the machine. There may be provided in every operating room an electric fan not less than 16" in diameter. There shall be provided in every operating room one portable incandescent electric light equipped with reinforced cord in addition to one incandescent light permanently secured to the ceiling of the operating room for each motion picture machine. There shall be provided at each opening other than the door and ventilating openings a steel or iron shutter constructed of not less than 16-gauge sheet metal, which shutter shall freely slide in metallic grooves, and shall be normally closed by gravity.

Provisions shall be made for holding said shutter in an open position by means of a cotton cord with a tensile strength of not over six pounds for each shutter. Said cotton cord shall be connected to a master cord, which master cord shall be carried to a position as near to and as directly over the aperture plate of each machine as possible. Said master cord shall be provided with a fusible link directly over the aperture plates, and shall be so attached that a single motion on the part of the operator or ignited film at any picture machine shall release the master cord and permit all shutters in the operating room to close.

*Sec. 484i. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Every motion picture machine shall be operated by or under the immediate personal supervision of an operator to whom a license for such occupation is granted by the City of Cincinnati, and no motion picture machine shall be operated by any person other than a licensed operator.

No picture machine shall be operated at a speed that shall cause the film to pass through the machine at a speed greater than seventy (70) feet per minute, nor at a speed that shall cause the film to pass through the mechanism at a speed of less than fifty (50) feet per minute, except by written permission of the Commissioner of Buildings.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 678-12, passed December 10, 1912.

The magazine containing and for the reception of the film motion picture machine shall be closed at all times when the machine is in operation.

All films not in process of projection or rewinding shall be inclosed at all times in separate metal boxes provided for the reception thereof, and said boxes shall be kept closed at all times.

No pieces of films, volatile, inflammable fluid or substances, rags, cotton, waste or other articles, material or tools, utensils or appliances not essential to the safe and efficient operation of a picture machine shall be permitted to remain within the operating room when the machine is in operation.

No person or persons shall smoke or indulge in intoxicating liquors while in or near the operating room while the theater is open to the public. No person or persons shall be permitted within or about the operating room other than persons holding a license for the occupation of operating motion picture machines, or persons concerned in the maintenance or conduct of the theater in which such operating room is located. No operator in charge of a motion picture machine shall engage in any other occupation when such machine is in operation, nor shall any operator in charge of any motion picture machine rewind or repair the film while such machine is in operation. No operator shall leave open any magazine door, or any outer door of the booth, or any other opening in the booth not in actual use, excepting the openings provided for purposes of ventilation during the time when said theater is open to the public.

Hot carbons shall be placed in a metal receptacle provided therefor immediately on removal from the machine.

In the event of any film or other material becoming ignited within the operating room, the licensed operator in charge shall, within forty-eight (48) hours of such event, deliver in person to the Commissioner of Buildings a full and complete written report thereof, signed in person, and in such report the license number of said operator shall be stated.

The provisions of Section 484g of this ordinance, under the heading of "Openings in Operating Rooms," and including that paragraph beginning with the words "There may be provided one opening for each projection objective," and ending with the words "natural draft circulating through the operating room," and the provisions of Section 484i shall apply

to all picture machine booths now or hereafter in operation in the City of Cincinnati. All other provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all picture machine booths constructed after its passage.

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each offense.

***Sec. 485-1. Storage of Films.**

That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or its agents or employes to manufacture, keep, store or handle any inflammable motion picture films in greater quantities than ten (10) reels or aggregating more than ten thousand (10,000) feet in length without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Commissioner of Buildings.

SEC. 485-2. All films shall be kept or stored in fire-resisting receptacles.

SEC. 485-3. The Commissioner of Buildings shall issue a permit for the manufacture, keeping, storage or handling of inflammable motion picture films to every person, firm or corporation which manufactures, keeps, stores or handles inflammable motion picture films in greater quantities than ten (10) reels upon said person, firm or corporation complying with the requirements of this ordinance.

SEC. 485-4. Said person, firm or corporation shall make written application on blanks furnished by the Commissioner of Buildings giving the following information:

- (a) Name and address of the applicant.
- (b) Location of the premises on which the inflammable motion picture films are to be manufactured, stored, kept or handled.
- (c) Other purposes for which the building or premises is to be used.
- (d) The nature of the business in which the applicant is engaged in such building or premises.
- (e) Kind of construction of said building.
- (f) Any other pertinent information regarding the manufacture, storage, keeping or handling of in-

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 436-14, passed August 4, 1914.

flammable motion picture films for which the application is made.

SEC. 485-4½. A fee of one (\$1.00) dollar shall be paid to the City Treasurer, which sum shall be credited to the general city fund, on written application for a permit.

SEC. 485-5. The Commissioner of Buildings shall not issue a permit for the storage, keeping or handling of inflammable motion picture films for any rooms or premises (a) which are located on any floor except the top floor of any building unless the entire building is of fireproof construction; (b) which is occupied as a tenement house, lodging or boarding house or hotel, office building, assembly hall or theater; (c) where the rooms to be occupied are artificially lighted by any other means than electricity, and then only in case all electric wires are run in metal conduits and all lights shall be in air-tight bulbs; all globes or tubes in suitable wire cages and fitted with keyless sockets; (d) unless the room to be used for the manufacture, storage, keeping or handling of inflammable motion picture films is separated from all other parts of the building with unpierced walls, floors and ceilings, except the exit doors and extra windows (said exit doors shall be standard fireproof doors.)

SEC. 485-6. Not more than fifteen (15) reels or fifteen thousand (15,000) feet in the aggregate of inflammable motion picture films shall be under examination or repair at one time in any one room, and each reel of films shall be kept in a tightly closed fire-resisting box of approved construction when not being examined or repaired.

SEC. 485-7. Each room used for the repairing or piecing together of inflammable motion picture films shall contain metal cans which shall contain at all times at least two (2) gallons of water, wherein all waste, parts and scraps of such film shall be placed and kept covered with water.

SEC. 485-8. No collodion, amyl, acetate or other similar inflammable cement, liquid or substance in quantities greater than one quart shall be kept in a room wherein inflammable motion picture films are manufactured, stored, kept, handled or repaired.

SEC. 485-9. No heat other than steam or hot water heat, and no stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace flame

or fire, and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any room used for the manufacture, storage, keeping, handling or repairing of inflammable motion picture films.

SEC. 485-10. Each room used for the manufacture, storage, keeping, handling or repairing of inflammable motion picture films shall be equipped with at least two approved hand chemical fire extinguishers, also one receptacle containing at least two (2) gallons of water and one receptacle containing at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) bushel of sand.

SEC. 485-11. Each film shall be stored or kept in metallic boxes with tight-fitting covers on the premises.

SEC. 485-12. No smoking nor the use of matches shall be permitted in a room used for the manufacture, storage, keeping, handling or repairing of inflammable motion picture films. Signs calling attention to this section shall be posted in at least three conspicuous places within said room and one at the entrance thereof.

SEC. 485-13. The Commissioner of Buildings shall make the necessary inspections from time to time of all places where films are manufactured, stored, kept, handled or repaired, in order to see that all regulations of this ordinance are complied with.

SEC. 485-14. Each of the foregoing numbered sections and subsections is hereby declared to be independent of every other section or subsection, and the invalidity of any one shall not invalidate any of the others.

SEC. 485-15. The penalties provided by and under the provisions of Sections 576 and 577 of the Code of Ordinances shall apply to any of the violation or violations of the provisions of these sections.

Section 486. Dirt Chutes.

Dirt chutes in factories, warehouses and other buildings shall be of sheet steel, not less than No. 22 gauge, thoroughly riveted, or of other fireproof construction, and shall terminate in a fireproof receptacle, and both chute and receptacle shall be thoroughly fire stopped, and all openings into the same shall have automatic fire doors.

Chapter 2.—Prevention of Collapsing of Buildings.

Section 487. Inspection and Condemnation of Unsafe Buildings.

Any building or buildings, or parts thereof, and staging, elevator, stairway, fire escape, fence, billboard, awning, canopy or other structure or structures of whatsoever kind, that from any cause may now be or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe, shall be made safe and secure or taken down and removed by the owner, lessee, occupant or person having charge thereof. The Commissioner of Buildings shall immediately, when advised of the dangerous or unsafe condition as aforesaid, make a record thereof upon the docket to be kept by him of unsafe buildings, and he shall thereupon serve the owner or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees, occupants or any other person or persons that may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, with a written or printed notice thereof, and shall also notify the Chief of the Fire Department and of the Police, describing the premises or other structure as aforesaid deemed unsafe or dangerous, and requiring the same to be made safe and secure or removed, as may be found necessary by the Commissioner. Said notice shall require the person served to immediately advise the Commissioner of Buildings whether he or they will or will not make secure or remove the unsafe structure, and he or they will be allowed twenty-four (24) hours after the service of such notice in which to commence to secure or remove the same. If the party served refuses to make secure or remove the dangerous or unsafe structure, or if he does not commence to make secure or remove the same within twenty-four (24) hours, the Commissioner of Buildings shall, if in his opinion it shall be necessary, enter upon the premises with a sufficient force and make secure or remove the same, or such part thereof as may be necessary to make the premises safe, and the cost thereby incurred shall, upon the certificate of the Commissioner, be paid out of the City Treasury, through the City Auditor, from the funds and in the manner hereinafter provided for. And any expense so incurred shall be collected from the owner or owners, agent, lessee or occupant by action brought

in the name of the city in a Court of competent jurisdiction, to be instituted by the City Solicitor. The Commissioner shall also place a written notice on any dangerous or unsafe premises so as to warn the public thereof.

Section 488. Overloading Buildings.

The weight placed on any of the floors of any building shall be safely distributed thereon. The Commissioner of Buildings may require the owner or occupant of any building, or of any portion thereof, to redistribute the load on any floor, or to lighten such load, where he deems it to be necessary. In all warehouses, storehouses, factories, workshops and stores where heavy materials are kept or stored, or machinery introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof, or upon each varying parts of such floors, shall be estimated by the owner or occupant, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant. Such estimate shall be reduced to writing, on printed forms furnished by the Commissioner of Buildings, stating the materials, size, distance apart and span of beams and girders, posts or columns to support the floors, and its correctness shall be sworn to by the person making the same. And it shall thereupon be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings. But if the Commissioner of Buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said estimate, he is empowered to revise and correct the same; and for the purpose of such revision the officers and employes of the Department of Buildings may enter any building and remove as much of any floor or other portion thereof as may be required to make necessary measurements and examinations. When the correct estimate of the weight that the floors in any such building will safely sustain has been ascertained, as herein provided, the Commissioner of Buildings shall approve the same. And thereupon the Commissioner of Buildings shall post a copy of such approved estimate in a conspicuous place on each story, or varying parts of each story, of the building to which it relates. Before any building hereafter erected is occupied and used, in whole or in part, for any of the purposes aforesaid, and before any building, erected prior to the passage of this code, but not at such time occupied for any of the aforesaid purposes, is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any of said pur-

poses, the weight that each floor will safely sustain upon each superficial foot thereof shall be ascertained and posted in a conspicuous place on each story or varying parts of each story of the building to which it relates. No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor of any building any greater load than the safe load thereof, as correctly estimated and ascertained as herein provided. Any expense necessarily incurred in removing any floor or other portion of any building for the purpose of making any examination herein provided for shall be paid by the owner; should he refuse to pay for the same it shall then be paid by the City Treasurer, through the Auditor, upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Buildings, in the manner hereinafter provided for, and shall be collected in an action to be brought by the City Solicitor against said person or persons, and the sum so collected shall be paid over to the City Treasurer, to be deposited in said fund in reimbursement of the amount paid as aforesaid. When the owner or the architect for any building has filed with his application to build the data required to determine the strength of the floors, on one of the blank forms provided for that purpose, such examination shall not be required, provided that the purposes and uses of the building have not been changed, or that it has not been damaged by fire or otherwise. Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder or beam during the erection, finishing, alteration or repairing of any building or structure, or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon. During the construction or alteration of any building or structure no material entering into such construction or alteration shall be placed, except for testing purposes, on any floor of any greater weight than the live load that each such floor is intended to safely sustain when the building or structure is completed, unless such floor has been properly shored. Wherever it is required to place skids or sleepers under heavy safes or other fixtures in any fireproof building, such skids or sleepers must be of combustible material.

Section 489. Posting Capacity of Freight Elevators.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall post a notice on each freight elevator, giving the load that such elevator will safely sustain.

Section 490. Posting Capacity of Dance Halls.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall post a notice in every dance hall, showing the number of people that such dance hall will safely sustain without over-crowding, and it shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee, occupant or person having charge of the same to permit a greater number therein at any time.

Chapter 3.—Elevators, Hoists, Ropes and Scaffolds.**Section 491. Elevator Shafts, When Not Inclosed.**

In any building in which there exists any hoistway or freight elevator well-hole not inclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with fireproof doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said buildings shall be provided with and protected by substantial guards and gates, and with good and sufficient automatic fire-proof trap doors operated by the elevator car or by fusible links, and properly counterweighted, and constructed so as to form a substantial floor surface when closed. The guards or gates shall be of such material and form of construction as may be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Such gates shall be half automatic, and shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use; and the trap doors shall be closed at the close of the business of each day by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of the same. The guards on sides not protected by a wall shall be not less than five (5) feet high, and suitable for the protection of life and limb.

Section 492. Elevator Inclosures.

(a) All elevators hereafter placed in any building shall be inclosed with walls of incombustible material. In non-fireproof buildings used for warehouses and factories hereafter erected, such inclosing walls shall be of solid brick work or reinforced concrete. In all other buildings hereafter erected such inclosure shall be either of brick, hollow tile, terra-cotta concrete or metal lath and plaster fireproof partitions, or of metal and wired glass. All doors to all elevator inclosures must be fireproof doors. All car or inclosure doors or gates to passenger elevators shall have countersunk floor tracks, extending full width of the opening, in addition to the roller track above. No elevator may

have entrances on more than two (2) sides, and all passenger elevators having entrances on more than one (1) side shall have the one furthest from the operating device protected by a sliding or folding gate or door, guided top and bottom on the car. This gate or door shall be kept closed at all times when not in actual use.

(b) In all existing stores, hotels and non-fireproof office buildings, and all tenement houses not having fireproof hallways the elevators shall be inclosed as provided in paragraph (a) of this section; provided, however, that where elevators of such buildings are now inclosed, such inclosures, if plastered or made slow burning and equipped with fireproof doors, may remain. In all other existing buildings all elevators shall be so inclosed as provided in paragraph (a), in the stories below the street level.

Section 493. Skylights Over Elevator Inclosures.

The roofs over all inclosed elevators shall be made of fireproof materials, with a skylight or lantern windows at least three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the area of the shaft, the glass to be not more than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch thick, and in case of skylight to be covered above and below with strong wire netting, but wired glass shall not be used in skylights over elevator enclosures unless the same are open or opened by fusible links. All such skylights shall be so arranged that they can be readily opened on any floor or elevator. When elevator shafts do not extend to the roof, the ceiling shall be fireproof, and the top window in the shaft shall be arranged to open as arranged for skylights, but in case such a window cannot be provided, then suitable provisions shall be made to ventilate the top of the shaft in a manner approved by the Commissioner of Buildings.

Section 494. Inclosing Elevator Machinery.

When the inclosure of an elevator has an opening to accommodate machinery for operating the same, such as shafts, pulleys, drums, cables, etc., said machinery shall be inclosed in an equally fireproof manner to the shaft. When the shaft does not extend to the ground the lower end shall be inclosed in fireproof material.

Section 495. Sidewalk Elevators.

Sidewalk elevators or lifts passing through more than one basement or cellar story shall be inclosed in

said story with fireproof material, and door openings in the same shall be protected by fire doors. The door at the sidewalk level of the said elevator or lift shall be of wrought iron or steel.

Section 496. Dumb Waiters.

All dumb waiter shafts in non-fireproof buildings shall be inclosed with incombustible stud partitions or fireproof partitions. In all fireproof buildings they shall be inclosed with fireproof partitions. All dumb waiter shafts shall be fire stopped at the bottom and top. Dumb waiters that extend through four (4) or more stories shall be deemed freight elevators, and shall be inclosed and equipped with doors and gates accordingly, except that they need not extend to the roof or be provided with skylights or windows at the top. In dumb-waiter shafts all openings must have doors which shall be kept closed at all times when not in actual use.

Section 497. Provisions in Elevator Shafts.

Immediately under the sheaves at the top of every elevator shaft in any building there shall be provided and placed a substantial grating or screen capable of bearing the weight of a man, and constructed of iron or steel with openings not more than two (2) inches, or such construction as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Beams carrying hoisting machines above the hatchway must be of steel or other fireproof material, and all passenger elevators must have such machines supported on fireproof supports. At the bottom of all passenger elevators must be placed substantial buffer-springs.

Section 498. Inspection of Elevators.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall cause an inspection of all elevators to be made on completion and at least once every six (6) months, and, if found safe, issue a certificate as provided in Section 346 herein.

(a) The owner, lessee, manager or other person having charge or control of any elevator now in operation in the City of Cincinnati, and the manufacturer of any elevator hereafter placed in any building, shall cause to be fastened in a conspicuous place in said elevator a metal plate having suitable raised letters on same, which shall prescribe the number of pounds weight which said elevator shall be permitted to carry, which weight shall be determined by proper test, calculation

and inspection, made under the supervision of the Commissioner of Buildings or his deputies.

(b) Every elevator shall be in charge of a competent operator, except freight elevators having self-closing gates at all entrances, or elevators that are, in the opinion of the Commissioner, wholly automatic. The operator must be not less than eighteen (18) years of age, with at least one (1) month's experience in running an elevator under the instruction of a competent person. In case the Commissioner of Buildings shall become satisfied that the person employed in running the elevator is incompetent or disqualified from any cause to continue to run the same, the owner or person managing or controlling the elevator shall, upon notice from the Commissioner of Buildings, at once replace the said operator by a competent operator.

(c) In case defects are found to exist which endanger life or limb by the continued use of an elevator, or in case of failure to comply with the requirements of this code, upon notice from the Commissioner of Buildings, the use of such elevator shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said Commissioner of Buildings that such elevator has been made safe. The wire ropes which shall be approved for use on any elevator shall have a factor of safety of seven (7), and no drum or sheave shall be used whose diameter is less than thirty-two (32) diameters of the rope. All platforms and supporting beams shall have a factor of safety of four (4), except members subjected to impact where the factor of safety shall be eight (8). When a platform or rope shows deterioration of twenty-five (25) per cent. it shall be considered unsafe.

Section 499. Counterweights.

All counterweights shall have their sections strongly bolted together by bolts passing through each weight, and shall be so situated that they cannot fall on any part of the elevator or machinery. There shall not be less than thirty (30) inches clearance between the top of the counterweight and the under side of the overhead beams or sheaves when the car rests on bumpers.

Section 500. Governors for Elevators.

All freight and passenger elevators (except hand-power) shall be provided with an automatic down-speed governor or regulator, and all elevators of the

plunger type shall be provided with down-speed and up-speed governors or regulators. Down-speed governors shall be operated by Hawser laid Manila rope, or preferably by wire cable, and the safety devices for use on steel guides must be provided with some device acceptable to the Commissioner of Buildings to prevent overstrain of any of its parts. Every power elevator shall be provided with a limitation device to stop the car at upper and lower landings automatically, and a device to stop unwinding of cables from the drum, in case of a stoppage of descending car from any cause. All freight elevators controlled by cable shall be provided with a lock to hold them at floors when loading. No elevator hereafter installed shall be permitted to have attached above or below the cars a freight compartment or similar device.

Section 501. Clearances for Elevators.

A clear space of not less than twenty-four (24) inches must be provided between the bottom of the shaft and the lowest point on the elevator car when at its lowest landing and between the highest part of the car and the overhead grating when at the top landing. In case of the cars having a speed greater than 350 feet (per minute), said clearances shall be four (4) feet at the bottom and six (6) feet at the top. In all passenger elevator cabs hereafter altered or installed, the portion of the top over the door opening shall be hinged to swing up.

Section 502. Alterations to Elevator Shafts.

In making changes or alterations to elevator shafts, guide posts, overhead machinery or power, such work must be made to conform with the present law and regulations.

Section 503. Alterations of Hoists, Scaffolds, Ropes, etc.

All hoists, scaffolds, ropes, derricks and other similar apparatus or structures used in the erection of new buildings, shall be constructed in a safe manner, subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissioner of Buildings. The Commissioner of Buildings, or his Deputies, shall inspect from time to time all ropes used by contractors to support the scaffolds upon which persons are required to stand or sit while in the performance of work for such contractors. When such inspection has been made the Commissioner of Build-

ings shall issue a permit as to such rope, ladder or scaffolding, and fasten upon such a rope, a metal clasp indicating by its number and the corresponding entries on his official record books the date of such inspection and approval. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings, any scaffolding or other appliances examined by him is unfit for use, the same shall be condemned. No rope made of materials other than metal or Manila No. 1 shall be used by any contractor to support boards or scaffolding upon which persons are required to stand or sit while performing work for such contractors, nor until after the Commissioner of Buildings or one of his Deputies has inspected and approved such Manila rope within ninety (90) days prior to such use; provided, however, that after any such rope has been used in and about any work involving the use of muriatic acid, ammoniacal acid or any other fluid which has a tendency to rapidly decompose, consume or weaken such ropes, then such ropes shall not be again used for any purpose requiring persons to be supported thereby, until after the same have been submitted to the Commissioner of Buildings for inspection, and have been approved by him as sound and sufficient for the purpose intended. All ladders and scaffolding used by contractors as aforesaid shall be examined to see that they are in good condition, and all contractors shall furnish rubber covering for ropes where acids or any other fluid tending to destroy ropes or wood are used. All hooks used by contractors shall be made of best iron or steel.

Section 504. Guards and Protection to Workmen.

In the erection of new buildings, no building shall be carried up more than one (1) story above any uncovered tier of joists or beams, unless said tier of joists or beams be covered over its entire area with suitable plank or boards laid in a safe and secure manner. Proper guards shall be placed and maintained around all hatchways, stairways and other openings. All ladders used in the construction of buildings shall be strongly built and firmly set in place, and shall have at least one side piece at the top extended three (3) feet above the landing, and no workmen shall be employed to work in any position where other workmen are liable to drop building materials or tools upon them.

Section 505. Window Cleaning Device.

In every fireproof or semi-fireproof building now in existence or hereafter erected every window above the second story thereof shall be equipped with a suitable

device which will permit the cleaning of the exterior of such windows without endangering life and limb: Provided, however, that such device need not be placed on any window that can be easily cleaned from within.

Chapter 4.—Stairways and Exits.

Section 506. Egress in General.

In all buildings of a public character, such as hotels, theaters, restaurants, railroad depots, public halls, churches and other buildings, used or intended to be used for purposes of public assembly, amusement or instruction, and including department stores and other business and manufacturing buildings, where large numbers of people are congregated, the exit doors must open outward and the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageways and aisles and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged, as the Commissioner of Buildings shall direct, to facilitate egress in case of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for public protection in such cases. All aisles and passageways in said building shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, drop seats and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any public assemblage. The Commissioner of Buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of said buildings directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about said buildings and the several appliances connected therewith, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, firewalls, fire apparatus and fire escapes, as may be necessary for the safety of occupants or the public.

Section 507. Auditoriums, Assembly Halls and Picture Machine Theaters.

Every auditorium, assembly hall and picture machine theater shall have suitable and ample means of exit and ample space for the use of the audience in leaving the building. When such auditorium, assembly hall or picture machine theater accommodates three hundred (300) persons, or less there shall be at least two (2) exits, and when such auditorium and assembly hall accommodates from three hundred (300) to five hundred (500) persons, there shall not be less than three

(3) exits. No such doorway or exit shall be less than five (5) feet in width. For every one hundred (100) persons additional or fraction thereof to be accommodated in auditoriums and assembly halls in excess of five hundred (500) persons, twenty (20) inches additional exit capacity shall be provided. All exits in such buildings shall be as far remote from one another as practicable, and they shall in all cases be either on opposite sides or ends of such auditorium, assembly hall or picture machine theater. The exits from galleries of such auditorium, assembly hall or picture machine theater shall be separate and distinct from the exits from the main floor. No galleries shall have less than two (2) such independent staircases and exits, and they shall be located on opposite sides of the gallery. All portions of all exits in all auditoriums, assembly halls or picture machine theaters hereafter erected shall be fireproof. All picture machine theaters hereafter erected or buildings converted to picture machine theaters shall have brick or fireproof inclosing walls, and when they have a seating capacity in excess of three hundred (300) persons they shall conform to the requirements for theaters. No theater or picture machine theater shall be less than thirty (30) feet in width, nor the ceiling less than fifteen (15) feet in height, and there shall be two (2) exits in the rear protected by fireproof partitions in all buildings hereafter erected or converted into a picture machine theater on an inlot. Where buildings are hereafter erected or converted into picture machine theaters that are situated upon a corner lot where exits can be put into the side wall upon street or alley corner, the same may be constructed twenty-five (25) feet in width, and fireproof partitions may be omitted.

Section 508. Egress to Theaters.

Every theater shall have at least one (1) principal means of egress to a street. Every theater shall have an open space on each side, except as hereinafter provided, and such open space shall extend the full length of the auditorium proper. When such open space is not a street or alley, it shall be eight (8) feet wide, and when the seating capacity exceeds eighteen hundred (1,800) it shall be ten (10) feet wide, and shall in all cases extend clear and unobstructed to the street or alley or public space, or to a fireproof corridor of the same width leading directly to the street or alley.

or public space. Provided, however, that the Building Commissioner may authorize such reasonable modifications of these space requirements as unusual building conditions may, in his judgment, justify. When such spaces or corridors are provided with doors or gates, these shall open towards the street or alley or public space, and they shall be kept open by proper fastenings during performances. No exits shall be obstructed in any way, and shall be used for no other purpose than for entrance and exit to and from the theater and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. The level of all corridors, open spaces and exits shall not be more than one step above the level of the sidewalk, where they begin at the street or alley or public space. When the principal means of egress for the open spaces is to an alley or public space, such alley or public space as a means of egress must be approved by the Commissioner. To overcome slight differences of levels in and between any open space on the side of such theater or in and between any corridors, lobbies, passageways and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed with no vertical risers. From the auditorium to the open spaces above provided there shall be not less than two (2) exits on each side of the parquet and each gallery. Each exit shall be at least five (5) feet in width in the clear, and shall be provided with fireproof doors, opening outwardly and fastened with movable bolts, which shall be kept drawn during performances. There shall be balconies not less than four (4) feet in width in said open spaces at each level or tier above the parquet, of sufficient length to embrace the two (2) exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level with a rise of not more than nine (9) inches to a step and not less than nine (9) inches tread, exclusive of the nosing, and not less than thirty-six (36) inches in width in the clear. All such stairs and balconies shall be constructed entirely of fireproof material. Where the open space on either side of the auditorium is a street, alley or public space, not more than twenty-five (25) feet of space between the street, alley or public space and the auditorium may be used for other purposes not otherwise prohibited in this code, provided that such portion of the building is entirely separated by fireproof walls extending through the roof, and the exits and corridors are completely and entirely cut off by means of fireproof walls. The audi-

torium shall be separated from the entrance vestibule and from any room or rooms over the same and from all lobbies, corridors, refreshment rooms or any other rooms in the building by fireproof walls. In lieu of said open spaces fireproof corridors may be constructed from each tier independently and unobstructed, and having separate fireproof stairs to a street, alley or public space.

Section 509. Seats and Aisles in Theaters.

All seats in the auditorium shall not be less than thirty-two (32) inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and all seats shall be firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than six (6) seats intervening between it and the aisle. In galleries, all platforms formed to receive the seats shall be not more than twenty-one (21) inches in height of riser nor less than thirty-two (32) inches in width of the platform. All aisles having seats on both sides of the same shall not be less than three (3) feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width toward the exits in the ratio of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches to five (5) running feet. All aisles having seats on one side only shall be not less than two (2) feet wide at their beginning and increased in width the same as aisles having seats on both sides. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between the seats, shall on each floor or gallery be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty (150) superficial feet of floor room for every one hundred (100) persons. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps where possible to overcome slight differences of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages.

Section 510. Exits in Theaters.

Every theater shall have at least three (3) exits in addition to the exits provided for the open spaces. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than four (4) feet in

width in any part thereof. All doors to all exits shall in all cases be fireproof doors, and shall open outwardly, and shall be hung to swing in such a maner so as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation or when the building is opened to the public. No door shall open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but in all cases a landing at least the width of the doors shall be provided between such stairs and said doors.

Section 511. Stairs in Theaters.

All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fireproof materials throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform widths and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty (50) people shall be at least four (4) feet wide between railings, and for every additional seventy-five (75) people to be accommodated six (6) inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand rails. In no case shall risers exceed seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than ten and one-half ($10\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide in straight stairs. No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand (1,000) people there shall be at least two (2) independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium where there are not more than two (2) galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of the said galleries. Where there are more than two (2) galleries, one (1) or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets of which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein prescribed. Where the seating capacity is for one thousand (1,000) people or less, two direct lines or staircases only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases. At least two independent staircases with direct exterior outlets shall also be provided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on opposite sides of the same.

Section 512. Stair Inclosures in Theaters.

All staircases in theaters shall be inclosed with walls of brick or other fireproof material, and the openings to such staircases from each tier shall be full width of the staircase. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. But in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing shall be provided extending across the full width of both flights without any steps and a depth equal to the width of one (1) flight.

Section 513. Stair Landings in Theaters.

The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than three (3) feet to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when the two (2) side flights connect with one (1) main flight, no winders shall be introduced and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flight. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides strong hand rails firmly secured to the wall about three (3) feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platform and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases eight (8) feet and over in width shall be provided with a center hand rail of metal not less than two (2) inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three (3) feet above the center of the treads, and supported on metal standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than four (4) feet or more than six (6) feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of the stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs on each landing the post or standard to which the rail shall be secured shall be at least six (6) feet in height.

Section 514. Exit Displays in Theaters.

A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than fifteen (15) square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the program of the performance. Every exit shall have

over the same on the inside the word "EXIT" painted in legible letters not less than eight (8) inches high, and in addition shall be marked by a gas light with a green globe, placed over the center of the opening and kept burning during the entire performance and until the audience has been dismissed.

Section 515. Egress in Other Than Theaters.

In factories and workshops more than two (2) stories in height all staircases shall have a fireproof exit on the ground floor to the street, alley or to a court or yard opening on a street or alley. All stores, hotels and lodging houses shall be provided with exit capacity equal to a width of twenty-five (25) per cent. in excess of the width of all stairways. Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have at least one (1) entrance hall leading directly from a street, alley or yard to the stair hall, and the same shall be at least three (3) feet and six (6) inches wide in the clear up to and including the stair inclosure, and beyond this point the public hall shall be at least three (3) feet wide in the clear. If the above entrance hall is the only entrance to more than one staircase, that portion between the entrance and the first staircase shall be increased one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) in width in every part for each such additional staircase, and a proportionate amount throughout. In tenement houses having more than one (1) stairway from the street or alley to a common stair hall on the second floor, one of the entrances only must conform with the width hereinbefore given. Whenever fire walls are provided, dividing any building into sections, as hereinbefore required, each such section shall be considered a separate building for the purposes of providing proper egress in accordance with the requirements of this code.

Section 516. Egress in Factory and Workshop.

In all buildings having more than one (1) stairway, each stairway shall be as remote from one another as practicable. All buildings used as factories and workshops more than two (2) stories in height shall be provided with at least two (2) means of exit, one of which shall be a stairway not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches in width, and shall be increased in width up to five (5) feet, for the entire height, six (6) inches for each story in excess of four (4) stories. Whenever the floor areas of such building exceeds five

thousand (5,000) square feet, or when the number of persons employed in such building exceeds three hundred (300), they shall be provided with three (3) means of exit, two (2) of which shall be stairways, and the third may be a fire escape. Such stairways shall not be less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches in width. All exterior and vestibule doors to factories and workshops now in existence, or hereafter erected, shall be made to open outward.

Section 517. Egress in Stores.

Store buildings more than two (2) stories in height shall be provided with at least two (2) means of exit, one of which shall be a stairway; and when the floor area exceeds five thousand (5,000) square feet, they shall be provided with at least three (3) means of exit, two (2) of which are stairways. No stairs in any factory, workshop or store building shall contain any winders. Elevators shall not be considered as exits under this section. Exit by other means than stairways shall be by outside fire escapes. All exterior and vestibule doors to stores, now in existence and hereafter erected shall be made to open outward. Revolving doors shall not be considered as means of egress within the meaning of this code.

Section 518. Stairs in Factories, Workshops, Stores, Hotels and Office Buildings.

All stairs in factories, workshops, stores, hotels and office buildings, hereafter erected, shall be inclosed from the bottom to the top with incombustible partitions, fireproof doors and windows, and if glass is used in the inclosure of these stairs for the purpose of lighting the same, it must be fireproof glass, placed in fireproof sash. All doors to same must be self-closing. All such stairs shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight. The risers shall be not more than eight (8) inches in height, and the treads, exclusive of the nosing, shall be not less than ten (10) inches. No flight of stairs shall exceed a vertical height of more than twelve (12) feet. Where the stories are higher than twelve (12) feet, proper landings shall be introduced. All stairs shall be provided with secure railings and hand rails and kept in good repair. Whenever slate, marble or stone are used for treads, the same shall be solidly supported, and in such a manner that when the same are broken or re-

moved, a sufficient tread will remain so as not to render the stair impassable. Escalators or endless or revolving stairs shall be deemed stairs and shall comply with the requirements contained in this section for the inclosures of stairs. Store buildings having more than one (1) stairway, one (1) of the stairways may be an open stairway. In store buildings, the doors leading to the stairs shall have the word "EXIT" painted in legible letters not less than eight (8) inches high. One inclosure may include the elevator and stairs.

Section 519. Stairs in Existing Buildings.

In any existing building (other than fireproof office buildings) in which the stairs are not inclosed as may be required by this code in new buildings of the class to which it belongs, such stairs shall be inclosed, unless in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings, local conditions in such building render the full and complete application of such requirements impossible or impracticable, in which case the said stairs shall be inclosed in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Buildings, and to his entire approval and satisfaction. In existing store buildings the doors leading to the stairs shall have painted immediately above them the word "EXIT" in legible letters not less than eight (8) inches high.

Section 520. Stairs in Hotels and Lodging Houses.

In every hotel and lodging house, hereafter erected, to be occupied by more than one hundred (100) persons, or of twenty-five hundred (2,500) feet in area, and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) feet, there shall be provided at least two (2) continuous lines of stairs; and every such building shall have at least one (1) continuous line of stairs for each five thousand (5,000) feet of area covered or part thereof in excess of that required for five thousand (5,000) feet of area. The width of such stairway shall be not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches in the clear.

Section 521. Stairs in Tenement Houses.

Every tenement house, hereafter erected, shall have at least one (1) stairway not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches in width, when containing over twenty-six (26) apartments or suites of rooms above the entrance story, shall have an additional staircase for every additional twenty-six (26) apartments or

fraction thereof. If said house contains more than thirty-six (36) apartments above the entrance floor, in lieu of an additional staircase, the stairs, stairhalls and entrance halls throughout the entire building shall each be at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) wider than is specified in this code. Every tenement house hereafter erected, containing over thirty-six (36) apartments or suites of rooms above the entrance story, shall also have an additional staircase for every additional thirty-six (36) apartments or fraction thereof, but if said house contains not more than forty-eight (48) apartments above the entrance floor, in lieu of an additional staircase, the stairs, stairhalls and entrance halls throughout the entire building shall each be at least one-half wider than is specified; and if said house contains more than eighty-four (84) apartments above the entrance story, in lieu of three (3) staircases there may be but two (2) staircases, provided that one of such staircases and the stairhalls and entrance halls connected therewith are at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) wider than is specified in this title. In all tenement houses hereafter erected, the stairs leading to the cellar may be located inside the building, provided they are entirely inclosed with fireproof partition, ceilings and self-closing fireproof doors. In any tenement house erected prior to the passage of this code, any new stairs that may be hereafter constructed leading from the first story to the cellar, shall be entirely inclosed with brick walls or other fireproof partitions, and the openings at top and bottom shall be provided with self-closing fireproof doors. In every tenement house all stairways shall be provided with proper balusters, hand rails and newels, and must be kept in good repair. In non-fireproof tenement houses, hereafter erected, or in any building altered and converted into tenement houses, or in any existing tenement house, no closet of any kind shall be constructed or allowed under any staircase in a public hall, but such space shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from encumbrances.

Section 522. Fire-escapes on Opera Houses, Theaters, School Houses and Other Buildings, Where Necessary to Extend Stairway Entirely to the Ground.

Where exits provided for in the previous sections are not stairways as specified, the exists shall be by means of fire escapes built in accordance with the

specifications of the State of Ohio for the construction of these fire escapes.

Section 523. Fire-escapes for Stores, Workshops and Factory Buildings.

The fire escapes for stores, workshops and factory buildings shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications of the State of Ohio for workshops, factories and public buildings.

Section 524. Fire-escapes for Tenement Houses.

Tenement houses three (3) or more stories in height, or when occupied by three (3) or more families, must have direct access to a fire escape and a stairway or two (2) staircases without passing through another apartment or through another public hall containing a staircase, and when containing but one (1) stairway shall be provided with one (1) or more suitable fire escapes, made of wrought iron or steel, and of such number, material, construction and location as may be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings, unless the stairways are fireproof and inclosed with walls constructed of or covered with incombustible material. All fire escapes shall connect with and discharge into a yard, street or alley. No fire escape shall be placed in a court, unless it connects at the bottom of such court with a fireproof passage not less than three (3) feet wide and seven (7) feet high leading in a straight and direct line unobstructed to a street, alley or yard. When fire escapes have been completed, the owner or his authorized agent must notify the Commissioner of Buildings, who thereupon must inspect the same and issue a certificate of approval, provided he finds the said fire escape has been properly constructed; and no fire escape shall be deemed as complying with the provisions of this code unless the Commissioner of Buildings shall have issued a certificate of approval.

SECTION 525. Fire escapes on tenement houses must be constructed at least as good as the requirements of the following specifications, viz.:

(a) There shall be one balcony for each floor above the first; said balconies shall be connected with stairs having an inclination from a vertical line of not less than six (6) inches in each foot in length thereof. The sides of the stringers of said stairs shall not be less than three (3) inches in width and one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick.

(b) Treads—The tread to be one (1) inch angle irons, three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch, two (2) pieces to each step, with a one and one-quarter (1 $\frac{1}{4}$) inch space between. Supporting knee to be one (1) inch angle iron three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick, well riveted to the sides or stringers of the stairs, and shall be not more than ten (10) inches nor less than eight (8) inches apart. The length between the sides of the stringers shall not be less than fourteen (14) inches.

(c) Hand Rail—Each flight of stairs shall have a hand rail three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch in diameter and attached to the outer side thereof. The upper end of each stair shall be securely attached to a bracket, and the lower end shall rest upon and be substantially attached to a bracket. The stairs shall be hung on one side of or between the windows to which balconies are attached, and on the outer side of the balcony, and shall be stay-braced with a one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch round brace rod attached to the side of stairs and firmly anchored in the wall six (6) feet above the floor of the balcony. From the lowest balcony to the ground there must be an iron stair counterbalanced so that the same shall remain in a horizontal position when not in use. This stair must be constructed in the manner and with the same material as those of upper balconies, except there will be only one hand rail. Where a suspended weight is used as a counterbalance, proper guides and a seat for weight must be provided. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings, the construction of a counterbalance stair is not considered practicable, he may permit the substitution of a counterbalance drop ladder.

(d) Balanced Drop Ladders and Stairs—From the balcony to the ground there must be an iron stairs counterbalanced so as to remain in a horizontal position when not in use by weights and cable. Weights to operate in iron guides fastened to the side of building. The sides of stringers shall not be less than three inches in width and one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

(e) Brackets—The brackets upon which the stairs are hung and upon which they rest shall be thirty (30) inches apart; all other brackets shall be not more than eighteen (18) inches apart. The end brackets and those upon which the stairs rest and each alternate bracket shall extend through and be fastened upon the inside of the wall with five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch

nuts and iron washers for bearings not less than four (4) inches outside diameter; all other brackets will be substantially wedged and leaded in the wall. The intermediate brackets which do not extend through the wall shall enter the wall to a depth of not less than four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches, all brackets upon which balconies rest shall have a breadth of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches, and a thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch, and a length outside the wall of thirty-two (32) inches, except brackets used for staying the frame or railing of the balconies, which brackets shall extend eight (8) inches beyond the width of the balcony, and shall have a width of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches and a thickness of three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch.

(f) Bracket Braces—Each bracket shall have attached in a substantial manner, at a distance of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of its length outside of a wall, a brace three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch square, the bottom end of which shall be fastened into the wall with lead a depth of not less than two (2) inches at a distance below the bracket of not less than eighteen (18) inches.

(g) Height of Balconies—The height of balcony rails shall be thirty (30) inches.

(h) Balcony Frame—The lower frame shall consist of one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch angle iron, one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick. The upper frame shall consist of one (1) inch angle iron, three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick. The ends of such frames shall extend through the walls and be secured by nuts and plates same as brackets.

*⁽ⁱ⁾ Uprights—For corners of balconies the uprights shall be one (1) inch angle iron, three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick; other uprights shall be not less than one (1) inch wide and one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch thick; the horizontal bar to cross pieces shall be not less than one (1) inch wide and three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick.

(j) Length of Balconies—Balconies must in all cases, where practicable, cover two windows; unless otherwise directed by the Commissioner of Buildings. When over eight (8) feet and not exceeding sixteen (16) feet in length, shall each have attached at the center of its length a brace five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch square,

*As amended by Ordinance No. 143-12, passed March 5, 1912.

fastened to the top rail of such balcony, and to a bracket provided for that purpose which extends eight (8) inches beyond the width of the balcony and attached substantially thereto. When balconies exceed sixteen (16) feet in length there shall be one such brace for every eight (8) feet of length thereof. The balcony frames shall be substantially secured to the brackets.

(k) Platform or Floors—The platform or floors shall consist of wrought iron one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches wide, three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick and not more than one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches apart, securely fastened to cross pieces of the same material and dimensions. These irons forming the platform must be fastened to the ends and side frames of the balcony.

(l) Openings to Stairs—The well hole in the platform to the stairs shall not be less than thirty (30) inches lengthwise and twenty (20) inches crosswise with the balconies.

(m) Framing Around Openings—The framing around the openings shall be one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch angle iron, three-sixteenths (3-16) of an inch thick with an intermediate bracket extending into the wall two (2) inches.

(n) The balconies shall be fastened to the outer wall of the building at a distance of not more than twelve (12) inches below the window sills. All rivets employed in the construction of a fire escape shall be of good, soft, wrought iron, and shall have a diameter of not less than one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch. Every fire escape on completion shall be given two (2) coats of metallic paint. The counterbalance cable supporting the weight shall not be less than three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch in diameter, and the same must be securely fastened to said weight and must be carefully covered with metallic paint.

(o) Any other type of fire escape may be used, provided that the Commissioner of Buildings will approve it as being as good at least as the requirements of the above specifications.

SECTION 526. No person shall at any time place or maintain any incumbrance before or upon any fire escape, under penalty as provided in Sections 576 and 577 herein.

SECTION 527. The owner, manager, or any person or persons having charge of any hotel in the city of Cincinnati shall have placards, bearing the inscription "To the Fire Escape," posted in a conspicuous place

in the corridors upon every floor, above the first floor, within the building, leading and pointing to the location of the fire escape. Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of same in the Police Court, be fined not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, with costs of prosecution.

Section 528. Inspection of Fire-Escapes.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall cause an inspection to be made of all fire escapes on all buildings at least once a year, to ascertain whether the same are safe and not weakened by corrosion, and that the same are properly painted and kept in repair. He shall also cause to be made an inspection of such fire escapes at such times as may be required, to ascertain whether the same are being, at any time, obstructed in any manner whatever.

Section 529. Scuttles and Ladders.

All existing buildings shall be provided with a ladder and scuttle door to the roof of the building at the head of all stairs, or there shall be posted at the head of such stairs a direction to the ladder, scuttle or exit to the roof. In every building where boilers or machinery are placed in the cellar or lowest story, there shall be a stationary iron ladder or stairs from such story leading directly to an outside exit.

SUB-TITLE VI.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

Chapter 1.—Light and Air.

Section 530. Percentage of Lot Occupancy.

No building hereafter erected on lots of which the percentage of lot occupancy is hereinafter limited shall occupy such a percentage of the lot as will interfere with facilities to suitably light and ventilate the building, independent of the use of adjoining properties, unless the permission of such use of adjoining properties has been obtained by deed duly executed and recorded. Tenement houses, hotels and lodging houses erected on corner lots twenty (20) feet or less in width may occupy one hundred (100) per cent. of the area of the lot, and such percentage may be figured for any

lot on the corner for the first twenty (20) feet; and if the lot has two corners, it may be figured from both corners. All corner lots in excess of twenty (20) feet, for the excess of one (1) per cent, decrease in lot occupancy, shall be figured for each foot in additional width until the total width of (50) fifty feet has been reached, when the balance of the lot shall be figured as an inside lot. No tenement house, lodging house or hotel shall occupy more than seventy (70) per cent. of any inside lot, except that when the area of the lot is less than three thousand (3,000) square feet, seventy-five (75) per cent. of the lot may be occupied, and when the area of the lot is less than two thousand (2,000) square feet, eighty (80) per cent. of the lot may be occupied. When any lot extends to an alley half the width of such alley may be figured as a portion of the lot in determining the area to be occupied. Fire escapes, chimneys and flues not exceeding five (5) square feet of area shall not be deemed a part of the lot occupancy. Whenever the first story is occupied as an entirety for stores or other similar purposes, measurements specified determining percentage of the area of the lot occupied in relation to the necessary provisions for light and air may in every case begin at the level of the second tier of beams. No existing building shall be increased in size so as to occupy more of the lot than as above provided.

Section 531. Light and Air in Cellars.

All cellars under all buildings hereafter erected and now in existence shall be properly ventilated. In all new buildings, provision for ventilation in cellars shall be made by window or other openings or by vent flues. In existing buildings, where it would be impossible to cut in window openings, ventilation shall be provided by vent flues in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner of Buildings. Such vent flues shall, in all cases, be inclosed with incombustible material. All cellars in all existing buildings, not provided with windows, shall be provided with artificial light, either gas or electric, put in in accordance with the provisions of this code.

Section 532. Light and Air in Buildings.

All factories and workshops shall be properly provided with windows sufficient to properly light and ventilate the same. Any room, excepting bathroom and watercloset compartments, occupied for living or

sleeping purposes in any tenement house, hotel or lodging house hereafter erected, or in any such house erected prior to the passage of this code, or in any building hereafter altered and converted to such purposes, shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street, alley or yard, or court of the dimensions prescribed in this code, and such window shall be located so as to properly light all portions of the room.

Section 533. Window Areas.

In tenement houses hereafter erected or in buildings altered or converted for tenement house purposes, the total window area in each room, except waterclosets and bathrooms, shall be at least one-tenth (1-10) of the floor area in such room, but never less than twelve (12) square feet in area between the stop beads. The top of at least one window in a room shall not be less than eight (8) feet above the floor, and the sashes of said window shall open to the fullest possible extent. In every tenement house hereafter erected the public halls shall have either a window or skylight to suitably light and ventilate the same. All windows in all public halls of all tenement houses, hereafter erected, must open directly upon a street, alley, yard or court. The area of glazed windows shall not be less than twelve (12) square feet for each story. The area of glazed skylight shall not be less than twelve (12) square feet, and shall be increased three (3) square feet for each story above two. Public halls and corridors shall be lighted by windows either at the end of such hall or by windows at least every twenty (20) feet in the length of such hall or corridor. No window shall be less than twelve (12) square feet glazed surface, unless the number is increased to make the same total as above required.

Section 534. Lighting of Buildings.

In every existing tenement house wherever a public hall on any floor is not light enough, in the estimation of the Commissioner of Buildings, the panels in the doors located at the ends of the public halls and opening into rooms shall be removed and translucent glass for an aggregate of not less than four (4) square feet for each door shall be substituted, or a fixed sash window, glazed with similar glass of an area of not less than five (5) square feet may be cut into the partition

separating the hall from a room which opens directly upon a street, yard or court; or said public hall may be lighted by a window or windows at the end thereof with the pane of the window at right angles to axis of said hall, and such window or windows shall open upon a street, yard, court or shaft of the dimensions herein specified. In every house where the public halls and stairs are not provided with window opening directly to the street or yard or court, and such halls and stairs are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings, not sufficiently lighted, the owner of such house shall keep an approved light burning in the hallway near the stairs upon each floor, as may be necessary from sunrise to sunset. In every tenement house an approved light shall be furnished and maintained by the owner in the public hallways and stairs, and such light shall be kept burning from sunset until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Section 535. Windows to Be Kept Repaired.

All windows in all tenement houses must be kept in good repair so that they can be readily opened for the admission of light and air.

Section 536. Light in Existing Rooms.

In all existing tenement houses having rooms without at least one (1) suitable window to a court or yard for the admission of light and air, such rooms shall be considered unfit for living or sleeping purposes, and shall not be occupied until the following requirements have been complied with. If such room adjoins upon another room having at least two (2) windows to the outside light and air and deemed to be sufficiently lighted by the Commissioner of Buildings, a window containing not less than fifteen (15) square feet of glazed surface may be placed in the partition between such rooms, such window to be made to open one-half of its area, and the opposite side of such dark room shall be provided with a vent flue surrounded by incombustible material and extended to the roof of the building. Such vent flue shall not be less than one hundred and ten (110) square inches in area for each room that it ventilates, and shall be provided with an open grille or wire netting opening in the room, of one inch mesh, or a light and air shaft shall be cut through such building for the purpose of ventilating and lighting such room. Such light and air shaft shall contain at

least twelve (12) square feet of area for each room that it serves. It shall be left open on top, and the sides shall be covered with either metal lath and plaster or other incombustible material and painted with a very light color of paint. The floor of such shaft shall be made water-proof, and provided with a drain extending down to an open drain, and shall not be connected directly to the sewer.

Section 537. Light in Toilets.

All water-closets in all tenement houses, lodging houses and hotels shall be properly lighted. Each compartment shall have a window opening upon a street, alley, yard, court or shaft not less than four (4) feet deep and not less in area than twenty-five (25) square feet. Such a window shall have an area at least three (3) square feet for each compartment between stop beads, and the entire window shall be made so as to open readily. When, however, such water-closet compartment is lighted and ventilated by a skylight over it, no window shall be necessary, provided the roof of such skylight contains at least three (3) square feet of glazed surface for each compartment and is arranged so as to be readily opened. Nothing in this section in regard to ventilation of water-closet compartments shall apply to a water-closet that is to replace a defective fixture in the same position. The walls inclosing shafts, unless faced with light-colored brick, shall be whitewashed or painted with white paint, and the same shall be renewed as required by the Commissioner of Buildings.

Section 538. Yards and Courts.

Yards—All yards and courts in connection with tenement houses, lodging houses and hotels hereafter erected, unless herein otherwise prescribed, shall be at every point open to the sky unobstructed. Behind every such house hereafter erected, on an interior lot, there shall be a space extended entirely across the lot ten (10) feet deep, unless otherwise prescribed. If the space abuts upon an alley and is a "yard," the alley may be considered as furnishing a portion of the space needed for such yard, but the space from the center of the alley to the house shall never be less than eleven (11) feet. Such spaces shall be provided with ingress and egress, for the purpose of cleaning the same. Side yards shall never be less than four (4) feet in width.

When any of the wall abutting on said side yard exceeds in height twenty-four (24) feet and not more than thirty-six (36) feet above the floor of such yard, the width of such yard shall be increased to five (5) feet, and for every twelve (12) feet or fraction thereof above thirty-six (36) feet in height, the width shall be increased six (6) inches. The above specified width shall apply to side yards not exceeding fifty (50) feet in depth, and where such side yards exceed fifty (50) feet in depth, the width throughout shall be increased one (1) foot for every ten (10) feet or fraction thereof exceeding fifty (50) feet in depth.

(a) Center Courts—Center courts shall never be less than twenty (20) feet in depth. Where any of the wall abutting on said center court exceeds the height of thirty-six (36) feet from the floor of the court, the depth of such center court shall be increased six (6) inches for every twelve (12) feet or fraction thereof exceeding thirty-six (36) feet in height.

(b) Side Courts—Side courts on the lot line shall never be less than eight (8) feet in width and not less than twenty (20) feet in depth. Where any of the wall abutting on said side courts exceeds the height of thirty-six (36) feet above the floor of such side court, the width and depth of such side court shall be increased six (6) inches for every twelve (12) feet or fraction thereof exceeding thirty-six (36) feet in height.

(c) Inclosed Courts—Inclosed courts shall never be less than eight (8) feet in width and not less than twenty (20) feet in depth. Where any of the wall abutting on such inclosed court is more than thirty-six (36) feet in height above the floor of the court, the width and depth of such court shall be increased six (6) inches for every twelve (12) feet or fraction thereof exceeding such thirty-six (36) feet in height.

(d) End Courts—Open end courts abutting on a street or alley, having windows only on the back ends of the courts, shall not be less than four (4) feet in width nor more than twelve (12) feet in depth. When such courts have windows on the side of such courts, they shall not be less than eight (8) feet in width, and shall be increased for additional heights and depths beyond fifty (50) feet, the same as side yards.

(e) Angles and Bays in Courts—Windows may be placed in the angles of courts, provided the running width of the angle wall does not exceed six (6) feet.

No angle will be permitted in side yards less than six (6) feet in width. Bays will be permitted in side yards provided the length of the bay is not more than twelve (12) feet and the width from the outer wall of the bay to the lot line is never less than four (4) feet, and the space between the bays not less than eight (8) feet. Recesses in any yards or courts shall never be less than four (4) feet in width, and shall not exceed their width in depth. The widths of recesses shall be graduated the same as the widths for side yards and courts. All courts above provided for, unless they commence at the second floor beams, shall have a fireproof passageway not less than three (3) feet wide and seven (7) feet high to a street, alley or yard. Such passageway may be provided with open grille gates but not closed doors.

Section 539. Basement as Living Rooms.

Every portion of a basement to be occupied for living purposes shall be properly lighted and ventilated and shall be at least seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) feet in clear height in existing tenement houses and houses hereafter altered or converted to tenement purposes, but shall be at least eight (8) feet clear height in all houses hereafter erected. In tenement houses hereafter erected there shall be adjoining, and outside of every portion thus occupied for living purposes, and extending along its entire frontage, if it adjoins a street, an open area space not less than two (2) feet and six (6) inches wide, and said area must be covered with an open grating and have the bottom six (6) inches below the floor level of the basement, and it must be effectually drained. In all buildings all portions of the basement to be used for living purposes must have the floors and walls properly damp-proofed, and the walls resting directly upon the ground must have a damp-proofed course below the floor level to prevent dampness from rising into the walls, and walls coming against banks must be furred, but not with wood. A basement room adjoining a yard or court may be occupied as a living or sleeping room, provided an open space six (6) inches below the floor of said room and properly drained shall extend along the entire frontage of such room, and the width of such space shall not be less than its depth. Cellars in all tenement houses shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings.

Section 540. Height and Size of Living Rooms.

In every tenement house, every living room or sleeping room shall have a clear height in every part of the same at least seven and one-half ($7\frac{1}{2}$) feet in existing tenement houses, and eight (8) feet in houses hereafter erected or converted for tenement purposes, provided that such rooms in the roof need be of such specified height in but one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of their areas. In every tenement house, all rooms except water-closet compartments and bathrooms shall be of the following minimum sizes. In each apartment there shall be at least one room containing not less than one hundred and twenty (120) square feet of floor area, but no rooms shall have less than six hundred (600) cubic feet of contents. All spaces less than seventy (70) square feet in area shall be considered closets or alcoves, but alcoves shall have one opening not less than six (6) feet wide from the floor to the top of the windows. No room in any tenement house shall be so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than four hundred (400) cubic feet of air to each adult, and two hundred (200) cubic feet of air to each child under twelve (12) years of age occupying such room.

**Chapter 2.—Toilet Facilities and Cleanliness
of Buildings.****Section 541. Toilet Facilities in Stores, Factories
and Workshops.**

All stores, factories and workshops shall be provided with proper facilities for the use of all employes. There shall be at least one (1) water-closet and one (1) wash sink in every store, factory or workshop where any help whatever is employed, and shall be increased in proportion so that there will be at least one (1) for every twenty (20) people employed. All stores occupying more than five thousand (5,000) square feet of floor area and used for general retail business shall be provided with toilet facilities for the use of the public. Such toilet facilities shall consist of at least one (1) wash sink and one (1) water-closet.

Section 542. Toilet Facilities in Hotels and Lodging Houses.

In all hotels and lodging houses proper toilet facilities shall be provided as follows: Where the hotel or

lodging house is occupied by one or both sexes, there shall be one (1) separate compartment for each sex occupying the same. Each compartment shall be equipped with a washstand or sink, a water-closet and a bath, and there shall be at least one (1) water-closet, one (1) washstand or sink and (1) bath for every ten (10) rooms in such building. The baths may consist of tub baths or shower baths, but there shall be at least one (1) tub bath or one (1) shower bath in every such house. Such bath shall be provided with hot and cold water.

Section 543. Toilet Facilities in Tenements.

In every building hereafter erected for or converted to tenement house purposes there shall be (except as hereinafter provided) a separate water-closet for each apartment, placed in a separate compartment within the apartment not less than two (2) feet and six (6) inches wide in the clear. Said compartment shall be inclosed with plastered partitions extending from the floor to the ceiling. But nothing in this section shall prevent a water-closet from being placed in a bathroom, or in a compartment adjoining a bathroom, provided it is connected with the same by a window similar to the one heretofore specified. When, however, apartments consist of one or two rooms each, there may be one water-closet for each two apartments, provided the aggregate number of rooms in the two apartments does not exceed three (3), and, provided further, that the water-closet is between or adjacent to the apartment and is not separated from either of them by a public hallway, and is accessible to each of them without passing through a room of another apartment. No water-closet shall be maintained in the cellar of any tenement house without a special permit in writing from the Commissioner of Buildings, and the compartment containing same must be properly lighted and ventilated in a manner approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Every water-closet compartment in every tenement house, lodging house or hotel shall be provided with proper means of lighting same at night.

***Section 544. Water-Closet Inclosures.**

In all now existing tenement houses, lodging houses

*As amended by Ordinance No. 181-12, passed March 26, 1912.

and hotels, the woodwork inclosing water-closets shall be removed from the front of said closets and the space underneath the seat shall be left open, and the floor beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair; and, if of wood, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint. All water-closets shall be supplied with water from suitable tanks, except where the water-closets are exposed to frost, in which case the flushing device shall be of anti-freezing design.

In all existing tenement houses there shall be at least one water-closet for every two apartments; provided, however, that three single room apartments shall be considered the equivalent of two apartments; and provided further, that there shall be at least one water-closet for each floor.

†Section 545. Vaults.

On all premises connected to the public sewer where vaults or school sinks or catch basins are now in existence on such premises such vaults must be abolished, and such school sinks or catch basins, if found to be in an unsanitary condition by the Board of Health or the Commissioner of Buildings, must be abolished, and such vaults or catch basins or school sinks emptied and thoroughly disinfected, and filled with earth or else, with the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings, covered with stone or concrete, at least four (4) feet below the surface of the earth, and no new vaults, catch basins or school sinks may be constructed on any premises. In place of such abolished vaults, outside water-closets may be constructed as hereinafter provided, and used in connection with existing tenement houses, and they may be constructed with and their contents discharged into such public sewers. Such water-closets must be constructed of vitrified earthenware or porcelain-lined cast iron and have suitable flushing apparatus, and must in every respect be an approved water-closet outfit, provided that suitable provision be made to prevent freezing and to keep the closets at all times in proper working order.

***Section 546. Outside Water-Closets.**

Wherever there are outside water-closets there shall be over the same a structure of sufficient size to con-

[†]As amended by Ordinance No. 71-13, passed February 4, 1913.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 181-12, passed March 26, 1912.

tain a separate compartment for each water-closet. Each compartment shall be not less than two (2) feet and six (6) inches by four (4) feet in the clear. The structure shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height, and the same shall not be considered as increasing the per centum of the lot occupied, provided it does not occupy more than fifty (50) percentum of the open space or yard in which it is placed, and provided further that the use of said structure is limited solely to water-closet purposes. Each compartment must be provided with a door and a lock. If it is impossible to provide a window in the compartment, the upper part of the door must have a glass panel 12x24 inches, the same to be glazed with translucent glass. If there be room for a window, it must be provided, the sash to open. Proper and adequate means must be provided for lighting the entrance to each compartment at night. Wherever such water-closets in existing tenement houses are not provided in the yard, they must be provided within the house, subject to all the conditions governing water-closets as herein provided.

Section 547. Water-Closet Floors.

All water-closet compartments in all buildings, except in private dwelling houses hereafter erected, must have a water-proof sanitary floor. Such water-proofing must run up at least six (6) inches on the sides of the walls, provided, however, that in existing buildings where new water-closets are placed or in dwelling houses, the water-closet may be set on a marble slab or tile or other non-absorbent, incombustible material, not less than seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$) inch thick, extending at least one (1) foot in front of the bowl of such closet, and not less than thirty (30) inches in width. No water-closet shall be set directly on top of a wood floor.

SECTION 548. Where any building is in the course of construction or is remodeled, the owner or agent shall maintain a suitable and sanitary water-closet in or convenient to such building, which shall be accessible to employes on the building at all times from the completion of the grading of the cellar until a permanent water-closet is established in the building. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings to enforce this section. Any owner of any such building or his agent or superintendent of construction, who shall fail to make the provisions herein specified, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in the

Police Court, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and in addition thereto five (\$5.00) dollars per day for each and every day that such violation shall continue, after having received notice from the Commissioner of Buildings.

*Section 549. Water Supply.

In all new tenement houses there shall be in each apartment a sink with running water. In all now existing tenement houses there shall be at least one sink for every two apartments, except single-room apartments, in which case there shall be at least one sink for every three apartments. But there shall be at least one sink on each floor. In all now existing tenement houses the woodwork inclosing sinks located in the public halls or stairs shall be removed, and the space underneath said sinks shall be left open, and the floors and wall surface beneath and around the sink shall be maintained in good order and repair, and, if of wood, shall be kept well painted with light-colored paint.

Section 550. Cleanliness of Buildings.

In all tenement houses, lodging houses and hotels now in existence or hereafter erected, or buildings hereafter converted to such purposes, the cellar walls and ceilings shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color by the owner, and shall be so maintained as required by the Commissioner of Buildings. Every tenement, lodging house and hotel and all parts thereof shall be kept in good repair. All rain water and drainage shall be conveyed away from the building, so as to prevent dampness in the walls. All areas, yards and courts, also shafts, must be thoroughly drained. Every tenement house, lodging house and hotel in all its parts shall be kept clean and free from an accumulation of dirt, filth or garbage or other material in or on the same, or in the yards, courts, passages, areas or alleys connected with or belonging to the same.

(a) The owner of every tenement house, lodging house or hotel, or part thereof, shall cause to be kept thoroughly clean all parts of the premises not within the occupied apartments. No person shall place filth, urine or fecal matter in any place in a tenement house, lodging house or hotel other than provided for the

*As amended by Ordinance No. 181-12, passed March 26, 1912.

same, or keep filth, urine or fecal matter in his apartments or upon premises such length of time as to create a nuisance; and every tenant shall keep his apartment in clean and sanitary condition. The walls of courts and shafts, unless built in a light-colored brick or stone, shall be thoroughly whitewashed or painted a light color, and shall be so maintained. Such whitewash or paint shall be renewed as required by the Commissioner of Buildings. The owner of every tenement house, lodging house or hotel shall provide for said building sufficient metallic conveniences or receptacles for ashes, rubbish, garbage, refuse and other matter, and such receptacles shall be kept in proper condition.

Section 551. Access to Rooms.

In every apartment of three or more rooms in an apartment house, lodging house or a tenement house hereafter erected, access to every living room and bedroom and to at least one (1) water-closet compartment shall be had without passing through any bedroom.

Section 552. Ventilation of Toilet Rooms.

All toilet rooms for the use of the public or employes shall be provided with a ventilating system that will keep such rooms positively ventilated at all times while open for use.

Chapter 3.—Plumbing.

***Section 553. Sewer Connections.**

Wherever a public sewer of the combined type is provided in any street or alley, all the premises abutting upon the same, unless they are vacant lots, shall be connected to such public sewers, and all soil pipes, waste pipes, drain pipes and pipes conducting rain water or surface water shall be connected thereto; and wherever such sewer is provided in front of any premises it shall be unlawful to drain into the gutter of the street for any purpose; and wherever a public sewer known as a sanitary sewer for conveying sewerage only, and not for carrying off storm water, is provided in any street or alley, all the premises abutting upon the same, unless they are vacant lots, shall be connected with such public sewer, and all soil pipes, waste pipes and drain

*As amended by Ordinance No. 641—13, passed November 18, 1913.

pipes other than those conducting rain water or surface water shall be connected thereto; and it shall be unlawful to connect any pipe or pipes conveying rain water or surface water with any sanitary sewer; and the rain or surface water, if not drained into a natural water course, shall be carried under the sidewalk to the gutter either through a vitrified sewer pipe or iron pipe so laid as to be entirely below the grade of the walk or through a cross gutter having an iron cover flush with the top surface of the walk, unless there be provided in front of said premises a storm sewer, in which case said connection for rain water or surface water shall be made into said storm sewer. All such sewer connections on all existing buildings shall be made immediately. Whenever any alterations requiring a permit are made on premises connected with a sanitary sewer by any leader or pipe now conveying rain water or surface water from any premises into a sanitary sewer through connections made prior to the passage of this ordinance, the said leader or pipe must be disconnected and the rain water or surface water disposed of as herein provided. On all existing connections of any public sewer, where such drainage systems contain a house-trap, such house-trap shall be removed whenever any alterations requiring a permit are made to any portion of the plumbing on such drainage system; or, whenever the trap shall be required to be taken up for cleaning or repairing, then such drainage system shall be connected up directly without any trap intervening between the main drain in the house and the public sewer, and no vertical lines extending to the roof in such building, except leaders, shall be trapped from such main drain. Existing houses hereafter connected to a public sewer where the fixtures are not provided with proper ventilated traps upon the fixtures, such ventilated traps shall be installed in accordance with the requirements hereinafter provided. Where the present sewer connection in existing houses is made directly to a catch basin or cesspool without any vertical untrapped risers to the roof, ventilation to the roof shall be provided for such sewer connection as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. No trap will hereafter be permitted on any main house sewer, soil or waste or vent pipe.

SEC. 553-1. Whenever the City Engineer shall report that any rain or surface water discharging from any premises into a sanitary sewer through connections

made prior to the passage of this ordinance is causing said sewer to overflow or flood any premises connected therewith, it shall be the duty of the Director of Public Service to notify the owner or owners to change said connections within thirty days, and upon failure of said owner or owners so to do, within the time specified, the Director of Public Service shall have same done, and the cost and expense of so doing shall be charged to and become a lien upon same premises and collected from said owner or owners in the same manner as provided by law for the collection of assessments.

Section 554. Quality of Materials.

All material used for the installation of plumbing must be of best quality, free from defects, and all work must be executed in a thorough workmanlike manner.

(a) Cast Iron Piping—All cast iron pipe and fittings must be coated with coal tar preservation solution, sound, cylindrical and smooth, free from all defects, and of uniform thickness, and where used for house drain must be of the grade known in commerce as "extra heavy." All joints must be made with picked oakum and molten lead, and made gas and water tight. Twelve (12) ounces of fine, soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each inch in diameter of the pipe, and well caulked when cold.

(b) Soil and Waste Pipes—No building will be allowed to have more than four (4) stories of standard weight of soil and waste pipe; all buildings over this height must use extra heavy cast iron pipe, galvanized wrought iron or galvanized steel pipe commencing at the foot of riser so that the standard weight of pipe will always be only on the top four stories. All wrought iron and steel pipes must be equal in quality to "standard," and must be properly tested. All pipe must be lap-welded. No plain black or uncoated pipe or fittings will be permitted on waste or soil lines.

(c) Vent Pipes—Pipes used for vent purposes may be cast iron, wrought iron or steel pipe, tar-coated. Fittings for vent pipes of wrought iron or steel pipes may be the ordinary cast iron steam or water fittings, tar-coated same as pipe.

(d) Wrought or Steel Piping—The fittings to wrought iron or steel for waste or soil pipe and refrigerator waste pipes must be the special heavy cast iron recessed and threaded drainage fittings, with smooth interior

waterway and threads tapered, so as to give uniform grade to branches. The ends of all pipes shall be screwed down to the bottom of all recesses in fittings. All fittings for wrought iron and steel pipe must be galvanized if malleable, and, if cast iron, tarcoated. All joints to be screwed joints made up with red lead, and the burr formed in cutting must be carefully reamed out.

(e) Ferrules—All connections on lead pipes and between same and all other metal pipes shall be made with plumbers' wiped joints, using brass soldering nipples or ferrules when connections are on iron pipes. Brass ferrules must be of best quality beaded cast brass, not less than four (4) inches long, and two and one-quarter ($2\frac{1}{4}$), three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) and four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter, suited for two (2) inch, three (3) inch and four (4) inch pipes respectively, and not less than the following weights:

Diameters	Weights
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	0 pound 8 ounces
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 pound 0 ounces
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 pound 12 ounces
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	2 pounds 8 ounces

Soldering nipples must be heavy cast brass or of brass pipe, iron pipe size. When cast brass they must not be less than the following weights:

Diameters	Weights
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	0 pound 8 ounces
2 inches.....	0 pound 14 ounces
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 pound 6 ounces
3 inches.....	2 pounds 0 ounces
4 inches.....	3 pounds 8 ounces

(f) Cleanouts—Brass screw caps for cleanouts must be extra heavy, not less than one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch thick. The screw cap must have a solid square or hexagonal nut, not less than five-eighths ($\frac{5}{8}$) of an inch high, with at least diameter of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches. The body of the cleanout ferrule must be at least equal in weight and thickness to the caulking ferrule for the same size pipe. Where cleanouts are required by rules and approved plans, the screw cap must be of brass. The engaging parts must have not less than six (6) threads, of iron pipe size and be tapered. Cleanouts must be of full size of trap up to four (4) inches in diameter, and not less than four (4) inches for larger traps.

(g) Lead Wastes—The use of lead pipe is restricted to the short branches of the soil and waste pipes, bends and traps, and roof connections of inside leaders. "Short branches" of lead pipe to be construed to mean not more than:

6 feet of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe
5 feet of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe
4 feet of 2 inch pipe
2 feet of 3 inch pipe
2 feet of 4 inch pipe

All connections between lead pipes and between brass or copper pipes must be made by means of wiped soldered joints, and all copper flanges of all sanitary fixtures, and all connections between said fixtures and waste or soil pipe, where said connections are on the outlet or sewer side of the trap, shall be made without the use of red lead, putty, plaster, rubber cement or any other similar substances, water-closets excepted. All lead, waste, soil, vent and flush pipes must be of the best quality and not less than the following weights per foot:

Diameters	Wts. per lin. ft.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
2 inches.....	4 pounds
3 inches.....	6 pounds
4 inches.....	8 pounds

Lead traps and bends must be of the same weights and thickness as their corresponding pipe branches. Sheet lead for roof flashings must be not less than four (4) pound lead, and must extend not less than six (6) inches from the pipe, and the joint made water tight. Copper tubing when used for inside leader roof connections must be seamless drawn tubing, not less than 11-gauge, and when used for roof flashings must not be less than 18-gauge.

Section 555. Sewerage and Drainage.

The entire plumbing and drainage system of each building must be entirely separate and independent of that of any other building, except where there are two buildings on one lot, one in the rear of the other, then same sewer may be used for both buildings. Each building must be separately and independently connected with a public or private sewer or cesspool. Every building must have its sewer connections directly in front of the building, unless permission is otherwise granted

by the Commissioner of Buildings, and the rise in the sewer from the main sewer must not be less than one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of an inch to the foot nor more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch to the foot. Where there is no sewer in the street or avenue, and it is possible to construct a private sewer to connect in an adjacent street or avenue, a private sewer must be constructed. It must be laid outside the curb under the roadway of the street.

Section 556. House Sewer and Drain.

Old house sewers can be used in connection with the new building or new plumbing only when they are found on examination by the Commissioner of Buildings to conform with the requirements governing new sewers. All new house sewers shall be of either extra heavy cast-iron pipe with caulked joints or earthenware pipes with well cemented joints, laid solidly on the natural ground or laid on a proper bed of concrete where the subsoil has not been filled in. The house drain and its branches must be of extra heavy cast iron or vitrified salt-glazed sewer pipe when under the ground. All house drains when laid on filled ground must be laid on a bed of Portland cement concrete, not less than six (6) inches thick and twelve (12) inches wide. The house drain must be properly connected with the house sewer at a point five (5) feet outside of the outer front wall or area wall of the building. An arched or other proper opening must be provided for the drain in the wall to prevent damage by settlement. If the house drain be above the cellar floor, the house drain must be properly supported at intervals of not less than ten feet on iron pipe supports, or suspended from floor beams with heavy iron pipe hangers. If the drain is carried along wall, it may be supported on heavy pipe hooks. No steam, exhaust or drip pipe under pressure shall be connected into the house drain or any of its branches. All such pipe shall be made to discharge into a properly made cast iron or wrought iron closed blow-off tank that shall be fitted with a trap having a water seal twenty-four (24) inches deep. A vapor or relief pipe of ample size shall be carried from the tank to chimney stack above roof for escape of steam; the waste from same shall be connected to house drain with wrought iron or steel pipes with screwed joints. In low-pressure steam or hot-water systems the condensing tank may be omitted, but the waste connections must be otherwise as above specified,

or else discharge into open tank or sink supplied with water. The house drain and house sewer must be run as direct as possible, with a fall of at least one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch per foot, all changes in direction made with Sanitary T or Y branches and one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) or other long-sweep bends. The house sewer up to within five (5) feet of the building must not be less than five (5) inches in diameter, and the house drain must not be less than four (4) inches in diameter where water-closets discharge into them. Where rain water discharges into them, the house sewer and the house drain must be in accordance with the following table:

Fall $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch

Diams.	Per Foot.	Fall $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Per Foot.
4 inch..	2,000 sq. ft..	3,000 sq. ft. of drainage of area
5 inch..	4,500 sq. ft..	5,000 sq. ft. of drainage of area
6 inch..	5,000 sq. ft..	7,500 sq. ft. of drainage of area
7 inch..	6,900 sq. ft..	10,300 sq. ft. of drainage of area
8 inch..	9,100 sq. ft..	13,600 sq. ft. of drainage of area
9 inch..	11,600 sq. ft..	17,400 sq. ft. of drainage of area

And for larger areas the same proportion.

Full size Y and T branch fittings for hand-hole clean-outs must be provided where required on house drain and its branches.

Section 557. Cesspools and Privy Vaults.

Cesspools and privy vaults will be permitted to be built only after it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings that their use is absolutely necessary. When allowed, they must be constructed strictly in accordance with the terms of the permit issued by the Commissioner of Buildings. Cesspools must not be used as privy vaults. Cesspools and privy vaults must be at least twenty-five (25) feet from any building, and should be on the same lot with the building for which it is intended. Cesspools and privy vaults, when constructed of brick, must be nine (9) inches thick, of stone, twenty-one (21) inches thick. All cesspools and privy vaults must be made water-tight. As soon as it is possible to connect with a public sewer, the owner must have such cesspool or privy vault emptied, cleaned out and disinfected and filled with fresh earth, and have a sewer connection made in the manner herein prescribed.

Section 558. Drains.

All yards, areas and courts must be drained. Tenement houses must have their yards, areas and courts

drained into sewer where practicable. These drains, when sewer connected, must have connections not less than four (4) inches in diameter. They must be controlled by trap—a leader trap if possible. Cellar drains will be permitted only where they can be connected to a trap with a permanent water seal. Subdrains, if below sewer, should discharge into sump or receiving tank, the contents of which must be lifted and discharged into the drainage system above the cellar bottom by some approved method. Where directly sewer-connected, they must be cut off from the rest of the plumbing system by a brass flap-valve on the inlet to the catch-basin, and the trap on drain from the catch-basin must be water supplied, as required for cellar drains. Floor or other drains will only be permitted when it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings that their use is absolutely necessary, and arrangements made to maintain a permanent water seal in the traps.

*Section 559. Leaders.

All buildings shall be kept provided with proper metallic leaders for conducting water from roofs in such a manner as shall protect the walls and foundations of said buildings from injury. Where a public sewer, other than a sanitary sewer, is located in the street in front of said buildings, the water shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to the sewer, but where said public sewer is a sanitary sewer for conveying sewerage only, and not for carrying off storm water, the water from said leaders shall be disposed of in the manner provided for in Section 553 as amended. Inside leaders must be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel, copper or brass, with roof connections made gas and water tight by means of a heavy lead or copper drawn tubing wiped or soldered to a brass ferule or nipple caulked or screwed into the pipe. Outside leaders may be of sheet metal, but where said leaders are connected with the house drain as hereinbefore required, the connection with said house drain must be by means of a cast iron pipe extending vertically above the grade level, and leaders so connected must be trapped with suitable traps so placed as to prevent freezing. Rain water leaders must not be used

*As amended by Ordinance No. 641-13, passed November 18, 1913.

as soil, waste leaders or vent pipes; nor shall any such soil, waste or vent pipe be used as a leader.

Section 560. Installation of Piping.

All pipe lines must be supported at the base on brick piers or by heavy iron hangers from the ceiling beams of the cellar, and along the line with heavy iron hangers at intervals of not more than ten (10) feet. All pipes issuing from extensions or elsewhere, which would otherwise open within twelve (12) feet of the window of any building, must be extended above the highest roof and well away and above all windows. The arrangement of all pipes must be as straight and direct as possible. Offsets will be permitted only when unavoidable. In every building where there is a leader connected to the drain, if there are any plumbing fixtures, there must be at least one (1) four (4) inch pipe extending above the roof for ventilation.

Section 561. Soil and Waste Pipes.

All main, soil or waste pipes must be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized steel or brass. When they receive the discharge of fixtures on any floor above the first, they must be extended in full caliber at least one (1) foot above the roof coping and well away from all shafts, chimneys, windows or other ventilating openings. When less than four (4) inches in diameter they must be enlarged to four (4) inches at a point not less than one (1) foot below the roof surface by an increaser not less than nine (9) inches long. Each pipe, when passing through the roof, must have a copper wire basket over the mouth of the same. Soil and waste pipes must have proper sanitary T or Y branches for all connections. No connections to lead branches for water-closets or slop sinks will be permitted, except the required branch vent. Branch soil and waste pipes must have a fall of at least one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch per foot. Short T Y branches will be permitted on vertical lines only. Long-sweep one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) bends and long-sweep T Y's are permitted. Double hubs, short roof increasers and common offsets, bands and saddles are prohibited. The diameters of soil and waste pipes must not be less than those given in the following table:

HORIZONTAL RUNS.

1 to 6 water-closets.....	4-inch pipe
7 to 12 water-closets.....	5-inch pipe
13 to 20 water-closets.....	6-inch pipe

VERTICAL RUNS.

1	water-closet.....	3-inch pipe
1 to 12	water-closets.....	4-inch pipe
13 to 25	water-closets.....	5-inch pipe
26 to 40	water-closets.....	6-inch pipe

Small fixtures, in small numbers not to exceed twice the number of water-closets, may discharge into the lines specified without increasing their size, but when the small fixtures exceed in number this ratio, four (4) other fixtures shall be considered equal to one (1) water-closet. When three (3) inch pipe is used for water-closet purposes, one offset will only be allowed, and must be made with 45 degree bends. The waste from bath and washstand may be connected to the three (3) inch pipes, but must be properly revented to prevent syphonage.

Section 562. Vent Pipes.

All traps must be protected from syphonage and back pressure, and drainage system ventilated by special lines of vent pipes, except where otherwise provided for. All vent pipe lines and main branches must be of iron, steel or brass; no sheet metal, brick or other flue shall be used as such a vent pipe. They must be increased in diameter and extend above the roof as required for waste pipes. They may be connected with the adjoining soil or waste line well above the highest fixtures, but this will not be permitted where there are fixtures on more than six floors. All waste pipes, serving sinks, wash tubs, urinals and lavatories, also other fixtures of corresponding character, shall be increased one pipe size in diameter where two or more of the said fixtures are discharged into the same. All offsets must be made at an angle of not less than forty-five (45) degrees to the horizontal, and all vent lines must be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe or the drain in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust scale. Branch vent pipes should be kept above the top of all connecting fixtures, to prevent the use of vent pipes as soil pipes or waste pipe. Branch vent pipes should be connected not more than three (3) feet from the trap. Earthenware traps for water-closets and slop sinks must be ventilated from the branch soil or waste pipe not more than three (3) feet from fixtures, and this vent pipe must be so connected as to prevent obstruction, and no waste pipe connected between it and

the fixture. The size of vent pipes throughout must not be less than the following:

For all traps four (4) inches and over, vent not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of its diameter.

Three-inch trap to have a two (2) inch vent.

Two-inch trap to have a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch vent.

For all traps one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches and smaller, the vent pipe shall be full size of same.

Section 563. Size Without Reventing.

Where lines of wastes are used exclusively for kitchen sinks, urinals and washstands, they can be run without reventing, but must be of proper size and area to prevent siphonage and back pressure. Size of pipe to the following table:

SINKS AND URINALS.

1	2-inch pipe
2 to 4.....	3-inch pipe
4 to 7.....	4-inch pipe

WASHSTANDS.

1 to 2.....	2-inch pipe
2 to 6.....	3-inch pipe
4 to 10.....	4-inch pipe

And increased proportionately for any additional fixtures that may be added.

Where sinks and washstands are installed in this manner, they must be properly trapped with non-siphon trap, and no fixture (trap) must be set up away from the main pipe more than three (3) feet. Not more than three (3) water-closet traps shall be served by a two (2) inch pipe, and no more than thirty (30) feet of said pipe shall be used between the fixtures and main vent pipe. Not more than twelve (12) from a three (3) inch pipe, and not more than forty (40) from a four (4) inch pipe. Vent pipes serving small fixtures that discharge into soil pipes must connect with vent pipes of same. Vent pipes serving small fixtures shall not be longer than fifteen (15) feet of one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inch pipe, serving one (1) washstand, or twenty (20) feet of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch pipe, serving a one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch trap.

Section 564. Traps.

No form of trap will be permitted to be used that is not self-cleansing, or has interior chamber of mechanism, nor any trap, except earthenware ones, that depend upon interior partitions or pipes for a seal, and no bell or D-trap will be permitted. Every fixture must be separately trapped by a water-sealing trap, placed as close to the fixture outlet as possible. A set of wash trays may connect with a single trap, or into the trap of an adjoining sink, provided that both sink and tub waste outlets are on the same side of the waste line, and the sink is nearest the line. A set not exceeding four (4) sectional wash basins may be similarly connected with single trap. The discharge from any fixture must not pass through more than one (1) trap before reaching the house drain. All traps must be well supported and set true with respect to their water levels. All fixtures other than water-closets and urinals, must have strong metallic strainers or bars over the outlets to prevent obstruction of the waste pipe. All exposed or accessible traps, except water-closet traps, must have brass trap screws for cleaning the trap, or other approved methods, placed on the inlet side or below the water level. All iron traps, yard and other drains and leaders, must be running traps with hand-hole clean-outs of full size of the traps when the same are less than five (5) inches. Overflow pipes from fixtures must in all cases be connected on the inlet side of traps. No trap shall be placed at the foot of soil and waste lines. The sizes of traps must not be less than those given in the following:

Traps for closets, outside hop's.....	4 in. in diameter
Traps for slop sinks	2 in. in diameter
Traps for kitchen sinks.....	1½ in. in diameter
Traps for wash trays	1½ in. in diameter
Traps for urinals	2 in. in diameter
Traps for wash basins	1¼ in. in diameter

Traps for leaders, areas, floor and other drains must be at least four (4) inches in diameter. No slip or packed joint will be permitted to be used on soil, waste or vent pipes on sewer side of traps.

Section 565. Safe and Refrigerator Waste Pipes.

Safe and refrigerator waste pipes must be of the same material as specified for soil waste and vent pipes,

and to be not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches in diameter, with lead branches of the same size, with strainers over inlets, secured by a bar soldered to the lead branch. Safe waste pipes must not be connected up directly with any part of the plumbing system. The safe waste pipes from refrigerators must be trapped separately, and must not discharge upon the ground floor. They must discharge over an ordinary portable pan, or over some properly trapped water-supplied sink. In no case shall the refrigerator waste discharge over a sink located in a room used for living purposes. The branches on vertical lines must be made of Y fittings and carried up to the safe with as much pitch as possible. Lead safes must be graded and neatly turned over bevel strips at their edges. Where there is an offset or change in direction on a refrigerator waste pipe, there must be clean-outs to control all parts of the pipe. In tenement houses the refrigerator waste pipe must extend above the roof, and must not be smaller than two (2) inches, nor the branches smaller than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

Section 556. Fixtures.

All water-closets must have flushing rim bowls; "pipe-wash" bowls or hoppers will not be permitted. Long hoppers will not be permitted, except where there is exposure to frost. The connections to traps, where not otherwise provided for, must be made to the main soil, waste or vent pipe by means of lead-caulked or screwed joints. Water-closets must never be connected directly with or flushed from the city water supply pipes. Water-closets and urinals must be flushed from tanks, the water from which is used for no other purpose. When flushing valves are used, they must be supplied from tanks provided for that purpose only, and in no case are connections to be made direct with them and the city water service pipe. The overflow of tanks may discharge into the bowls of the closets, but in no case to connect with any part of the drainage system. Latrine-trough water-closets will not be allowed to be used, except during construction of a building, and then only on a written permit of the Commissioner of Buildings. Water-closet flush pipes must not be less than one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches and urinal flush pipes one (1) inch in diameter, and, if of lead, must not weigh less than two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) pounds and two (2) pounds per lineal foot.

Flush couplings must be of full size of the pipe. Platforms or treads of urinal stalls must never be connected independently to the plumbing system, nor can they be connected to any safe waste pipe. Wooden wash trays are prohibited. Cement, freestone or artificial stone trays will not be permitted, unless the material is impervious.

Section 567. Supplies.

All water-closets and other plumbing fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in a proper and cleanly condition. When the water pressure is not sufficient to supply freely and continuously all fixtures, a house supply tank must be provided of sufficient size to afford an ample supply of water to all fixtures at all times. If the water pressure is not sufficient to fill the house tank, suitable pumps or other means must be provided for filling them in all descriptions of buildings. Tanks must be covered so as to exclude all dust, and must be so located as to prevent water contamination by gas and odors from any source. House supply tanks must be of wood or iron, or of wood lined with tinned and planished copper or lead. In no case shall the overflow be connected with any part of the plumbing system. The overflow pipe should discharge upon the roof where possible, and in such cases should be brought down to within six (6) inches of the roof, or if it must be trapped and discharged over an open and water-supplied sink not in the same room, not over two (2) feet above the floor. No service pipes or supplying pipes should be run, and no tanks, flushing cisterns or water-supplied fixtures should be placed where they will be exposed to frost. If necessary to be so placed, they shall be properly protected to prevent freezing.

Section 568. Tests.

The entire plumbing and drainage system, whether of stone or iron pipe, within the building must be tested by the plumber in the presence of the Commissioner of Buildings or his assistants, under a water or smoke test as directed. The drainage system shall be tested by a water test of not less than five (5) pounds to the square inch. The plumbing system above the drainage shall be tested either by the water test or by the smoke test, and said tests shall include all joints and connections in the entire plumbing system. All pipes must remain uncov-

ered in every part until they have successfully passed the test. The plumber must securely close all openings, as directed by the Commissioner of Buildings. The use of wooden plugs for this purpose is prohibited. The water test will be applied by closing the lower end of the main house drain and filling the pipes to the highest opening above the roof with water. The test shall include at one time the house drain and branches, all vertical and horizontal soil, waste and vent, and all branches therefrom to a point above the surface of the finished floor, and beyond the finished face of the walls and partitions. Deviations from the above rule will not be permitted, unless upon written application to and approval by the Commissioner of Buildings.

(a) New Material or Installation.

The use of any other material in or method of assembling or installation of any part of a house drainage or plumbing system shall not be precluded or prohibited which, on a test to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is equally as durable and efficient to sanitary results as are required of the material or methods of assemblage or installation as prescribed in this or any other chapter or section of this title of this code.

SUB-TITLE VII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter 1.—General Enforcement of Ordinance.

Section 569. Duty of City Officers.

The enforcement of this code and all other laws and ordinances in force in the city applicable to the same subject matter shall primarily devolve upon the Department of Buildings established herein, but the Departments of Police, Health, and Fire shall also be charged with the enforcement of this code, and shall, as far as possible, act in connection with the Department of Buildings; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to exempt any other officer or department from the obligation of enforcing the provisions of this code.

Section 570. Civil Proceedings.

Whenever the Commissioner of Buildings is satisfied that any of the provisions of this code or any part of

the laws and ordinances in force in the city applicable to the same subject matter have been or are about to be violated in any respect, or that any order or direction of the Commissioner made in pursuance of this code has not been complied with or is being disregarded, and civil proceedings will lie either for the enforcement of the said laws and ordinances, or to restrain or correct the violation thereof, or to prevent the occupation or use of any building or other structure as herein provided that is being constructed, altered or maintained in violation of this code, he shall apply to the City Solicitor for the purpose of instituting such civil proceedings as the said officer may think necessary and advisable, the same to be brought in the name of the city; provided, however, that nothing in this section and no action taken thereunder shall be held to exclude any criminal proceedings which may be authorized by this title or any of the laws and ordinances in force in this city, or exempt any one violating this code and said laws and ordinances from any penalty which may be incurred.

Section 571. Suits by City Solicitor.

The City Solicitor is hereby authorized to institute any and all actions and proceedings either legal or equitable that may be appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this code, the same to be brought in the name of the city.

Section 572. Funds.

In addition to the funds which may be necessary for the general expenses connected with the organization of the Department of Buildings it shall be the duty of the Council in the semi-annual appropriating ordinance, upon the estimate of the Commissioner of Buildings, to set aside a sufficient sum for the use of the department for the enforcement of this code, particularly unsafe buildings and other structures and the overloading of buildings, which said funds shall be at the disposal of the Commissioner as provided for herein.

Section 573. Invalidity of Part of Code.

The invalidity of any section of this code, or of any provision therein, shall not invalidate any other section or provision thereof, but the invalid part shall be separated by the Court holding the same invalid from the remainder of the code, and the remainder shall be effective, and the invalidity of any provision in any

section of this code in its application to existing buildings and structures shall not be held to affect the validity of such provision in its application to buildings and structures hereafter erected.

Section 574. Pending Proceedings.

Nothing in this code contained shall be construed to affect any act done or committed in violation of any former ordinance relating to the same subject, or any suit or proceeding now pending in Court for the violation of the provisions of any former ordinance, or any cause or causes of action accrued or existing under such ordinances, but all proceedings or prosecutions now pending shall be conducted to final determination irrespective of this code.

Section 575. Safeguarding of Public.

All existing non-fireproof public or semi-public buildings that would be required to be fireproof in accordance with this code shall not be advertised to the public as being fireproof.

Chapter 2.—Penalties.

Section 576. Violation of Code.

Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this title or failing to conform to any of the provisions thereof, or failing to obey any order of the Commissioner of Buildings issued in pursuance thereof, where no penalty is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of a fine of not less than five (\$5.00) nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, the same to be in the discretion of the Court, dependent upon the character of the act involved.

Section 577. Accessories.

Any architect, civil engineer, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason, contractor, sub-contractor, foreman or employe who shall assist in the violation of this code or of any certificate, order or permit issued thereunder, where no penalty is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of a fine of not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars in the discretion of the Court.

SUPPLEMENT.

Miscellaneous Sections from the Codification of Ordinances.

Ordinance No. 2565. Passed May 15, 1911. Empowering and authorizing the Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Cincinnati to inspect buildings and other structures; to order the correction of the conditions therein which he may find to tend toward endangering property and life by fire; to appoint deputy inspectors to make such inspection and punishing disobedience of such orders.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. The Chief of the Fire Department is hereby empowered and authorized to at any and all reasonable times enter upon and into any premises, building or structure within the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati, for the purpose of examining and inspecting the same, to ascertain the condition thereof with regard to the presence, arrangement or deposit of any articles, materials, substances, goods, wares or merchandise which may have a tendency to create danger of or from fire in said premises, building or structure, or to create danger in case of fire on or in the same, or personal injury to or loss of life of the occupants of or persons on or in said premises, building or structure; also with regard to the condition, size, arrangement and efficiency of any and all appliances for protection against fire on or in such premises, building or structure.

SECTION 2. If he shall find, on such inspection of such premises, building or structure, any rubbish, debris, waste or inflammable or combustible materials, and that the same is not so arranged or disposed as to afford reasonable safeguard against the dangers of fire, or if he shall find that the articles, materials, goods, wares and merchandise on or in said premises, building or structure are so arranged and disposed that the occupants thereof or persons rightfully on or in the same would not, because of such arrangement and disposition, be afforded reasonable access to the exits of said premises, building or structure in case of fire, or if he

shall find that by reason of such arrangement or disposition the members of the Fire Department would unnecessarily and unreasonably be interfered with in the exercise of their duties in and about such premises, building or structure in case of fire in the same, he may order in writing the removal of such rubbish, debris, waste or inflammable or combustible materials from said premises, building or structure, or the disposing and arranging of the same on or in said premises, building or structure in such a manner as will remove such danger from fire. He may also order in writing that such articles, materials, goods, wares or merchandise be so arranged and disposed on or in said premises, building or structure that the occupants thereof, or the persons rightfully on or in the same, will be afforded all reasonable access to the exits from the same in case of fire, and the members of the Fire Department will be afforded all reasonable facilities for the discharge of their duties in and about said premises, building or structure in case of fire.

SECTION 3. If he shall find that the appliances on or in such premises; building or structure for the protection against fire are not in proper condition, or of insufficient size or number, or are otherwise insufficient for the purpose or purposes for which the same are designed and intended, or if he shall find that such appliances are reasonably necessary for the protection of such premises, building or structure, and are wholly wanting, he shall order, in the case of such improper condition or insufficiency, that the same be placed in proper condition and rendered reasonably sufficient to afford reasonable protection against fire, and in the case of the absence of such appliances where he may find that they are reasonably necessary for protection against fire, he shall order the installation of appliances sufficient to afford such reasonable protection in case of fire to said premises, building or structure and to occupants thereof or persons rightfully on or in the same.

SECTION 4. The Chief of the Fire Department hereby is empowered and authorized to appoint such and as many deputies to make the inspections hereinbefore provided for, who shall report in writing the results of their inspection to the Chief of the Fire Department, and who are hereby empowered and authorized to make such orders in respect to the conditions found by them on inspection as are hereby authorized to be made by the Chief of the Fire Department. Should

any owner, lessee or occupant of any premises, building or structure, or the owner or person in control of any materials, goods, wares or merchandise consider himself aggrieved by such order of such deputy, he may, within twenty-four hours after the said order has been served on him, appeal to the Chief of the Fire Department, who shall thereupon make such order in the premises as in his discretion he may deem right and reasonable, and said order shall be final.

SECTION 5. Such order or orders hereinbefore mentioned shall be directed to the owner, lessee or occupant of such premises, building or structure, or to the person in control of the articles, materials, goods, wares or merchandise herein referred to, or to the owner thereof, as the circumstances may require, and it is hereby made the duty of such owner, lessee or occupant of such premises, building or structure, and of such person in control of such articles, materials, goods, wares and merchandise, or the owner thereof, to comply with such order or orders with all reasonable dispatch and diligence.

SECTION 6. Any owner, lessee or occupant of such building, premises or structure, or any person in control of such articles, materials, goods, wares or merchandise as hereinabove referred to, or the owner thereof, who shall fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by this ordinance and the orders of the Chief of the Fire Department, or the deputies appointed by him under this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars or not more than one hundred dollars for each day of failure or neglect.

SECTION 7. The terms "owner," "lessee," "occupant," "person in control of," as used in the foregoing, shall be construed to include the plural, as well as the singular, and artificial persons as well as real.

City Base of Levels.

***SECTION 28-1 (a).** The Datum of Zero (0.000) plane for all engineering works under the direction and control of the City of Cincinnati is hereby estab-

*As amended by Ordinance No. 422-13, passed August 5, 1913.

lished as mean sea level, as determined by the observations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and all grades or elevations hereafter established by the City of Cincinnati shall refer to this Datum.

(b). That the elevations on the two hundred and seventeen (217) permanent bench marks established by the Topographic Survey in 1912 by the City of Cincinnati, be and the same are authorized for use on all engineering works in the City of Cincinnati.

*SECTION 226. There shall be established within the Department of Public Safety the following sub-departments, to-wit: Administration, Police, Fire Protection, Buildings, Smoke, Refuge Home, City Workhouse, City Infirmary, Charities and Corrections, City Hospital, and Municipal Lodging House.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers.

†SECTION 290. No person shall engage in the business of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as master plumber, or shall work at such trade as journeyman plumber, until he shall have first procured a license in accordance with the provisions hereof.

†SECTION 291. Any person desiring to engage in the business of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, as master plumber, or work at such trade as journeyman plumber, shall make application to the Board of Examiners as heretofore provided for, and shall at such time and place as such Board may designate undergo such examination as to his qualifications and competency as the Board of Examiners may direct.

SECTION 292. There is hereby created a Board of Examiners of Plumbers, consisting of the Health Officer, the Inspector of Buildings and three (3) members, two of whom shall be master plumbers and one journeyman plumber. The Health Officer and the Inspector of Buildings shall be members ex-officio of such Examining Board and serve without compensation. The other

*As amended by Ordinance No. 410—14, passed July 15, 1914.

†As amended by Ordinance No. 220—14, passed April 28, 1914.

members shall be appointed by the Mayor for the term of one (1) year, said appointment to date from the 29th day of March, 1909, and thereafter annually. Said appointed members shall severally be paid the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for each day, or part thereof, spent in the performance of the duties of such office, but such compensation shall never exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month for each of said appointed members.

*SECTION 293. The Mayor shall appoint a Secretary of said Board of Examiners, and may remove him for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. Said secretary may be a deputy, clerk or employe in the Sub-department of Buildings; he shall serve without compensation, and no bond shall be required of him.

†SECTION 294. Said Board of Examiners shall, within thirty (30) days after the appointment of said members, meet and organize by the selection of a Chairman, and they shall designate the time and place for the examination of all applicants for license. Said Board shall examine applicants for a master plumber's license as to their practical and theoretical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage and ventilation, and also as to their ability to lay out plumbing work. All applicants for a journeyman plumber's license shall be by such Board, examined as to their practical knowledge of and mechanical competency in the performance of plumbing work. All applicants, whether for a master plumber's or journeyman plumber's license, shall be examined as to their knowledge of the ordinances of the city regulating such work. Every applicant for examination as master plumber shall pay into the City Treasury a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars before he shall be qualified to undergo such examination. If upon paying such fee and undergoing such examination, the said Board of Examiners is satisfied of the competency of such applicant for master plumber's license, and after undergoing such examination said Board is satisfied of the competency of such applicant for journeyman plumber's license, said Board shall so certify to the City Auditor, and such

*As amended by Ordinance No. 49-12, passed January 15, 1912.

†As amended by Ordinance No. 220-14, passed April 28, 1914.

certificate shall recite that the applicant has passed such examination as a master plumber or journeyman plumber, as the case may be. The City Auditor shall, upon the payment of the fee hereinafter prescribed into the City Treasury, issue such applicant a license in accordance with such certificate, authorizing him to follow, engage in or work at the occupation or trade of plumber, gasfitter and drainlayer in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the capacity specified in such license. The fee for such original license as master plumber shall be twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and for such original license as journeyman plumber, one (\$1.00) dollar. Such license as master plumber shall be renewed annually upon payment of a fee of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50), and such license as journeyman plumber shall be renewed annually upon payment of a fee of fifty (50c) cents. All licenses shall expire on the 30th day of June of each year, and no reduction shall be made for any part of the year having elapsed. Any person engaged in the occupation of plumber, gasfitter and drainlayer, either as master plumber or journeyman plumber, who shall fail to procure such renewal of such license within thirty days from the date of the expiration thereof shall, before he shall secure a license, present himself to the Board of Examiners, and shall undergo such examination, pay such original fees and secure such certificate before he shall be eligible for a license to engage in or work at such business or trade again.

†SECTION 294-1. Every person who shall receive a license as master plumber shall register with the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, upon such form or forms as the said Board may direct, his name, place of business and home address. Every partnership or corporation desiring to engage in the business of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying as master plumber shall cause to be filed with the Secretary of the said Board of Examiners a statement, subscribed and sworn to by a member of such partnership or an officer of such corporation, reciting the members of the partnership, its place of business, or the officers of such corporation and its place of business. Every partnership and corporation desiring to engage in the business of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying, as master plumber, shall have at

†As amended by Ordinance No. 220-14, passed April 28, 1914.

least one member of such partnership, or one officer of such corporation, a qualified licensed master plumber, and such partnership or corporation may follow and engage in such business of master plumber upon the license of such member or officer. However, should such member of such partnership, or officer of such corporation, cease to represent it actively, then it shall be unlawful for such partnership or corporation to engage in such business as master plumber until another person has qualified as herein provided for.

†SECTION 294-2. Every licensed master plumber shall have a bona fide place of business in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall display on the front of his or their place of business a sign "Licensed Master Plumber," bearing the name of the person, firm or corporation in letters not less than three (3) inches high.

†SECTION 294-3. No person, other than a licensed master plumber, shall be allowed to carry on or engage in the business of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying, as master plumber, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, nor shall any person expose the sign of plumbing, gasfitting and drainlaying, or any advertisement pertaining thereto, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, unless he or they shall have first been duly licensed in accordance with the provisions hereof. Nor shall any person or persons, other than a licensed master plumber, or a person in his or their employ, or under his or their supervision, be allowed to alter, repair, or make any connection with any drain, soil, waste or vent pipe, or with any pipe connected therewith.

†SECTION 294-4. No person, having procured a license as master plumber, shall permit or allow the use of his name by any person or persons, directly or indirectly, except as hereinbefore provided, for the purpose of obtaining a permit or permits to do any plumbing, gasfitting or drainlaying work.

†SECTION 295. Any person violating any provision of Sections 290, 291, 294, 294-1, 294-2, 294-3 and 294-4 hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or imprisoned not more than six (6) months.

†As amended by Ordinance No. 220-14, passed April 28, 1914.

SECTION 296. All junior plumbers shall be under the jurisdiction of employer during the term of apprenticeship, and need not take the examination.

†SECTION 297. The license herein provided for may, at any time, be revoked for a violation of any of the provisions of the foregoing sections, for a failure on the part of the master plumber to maintain a bona fide place of business, and for incompetency, dereliction of duty or fraudulent use, after a full and fair hearing by a majority of the Board of Examiners.

SECTION 298. All money derived from the examination of applicants shall go to the credit of the General Fund.

Obstruction of Gutters.

SECTION 665. It shall be unlawful to obstruct any gutter so as to impede the passage of water, flowing in said gutter in any alley, street or other thoroughfare in the city.

SECTION 667. Openings in Streets.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation or any city department other than the Street Repair Department of the Department of Public Service, and the duly accredited officers of such department, to make any openings in the surface or pavement of any street, alley or public way of the city, unless a permit to make such opening has been issued in accordance with the regulations contained herein.

SECTION 668. Any person, persons, firm or corporation desiring to make any opening in any surface or pavement on any street, alley or public way of the city, shall file with the Director of Public Service, on a blank provided therefor, an application for a permit, which application shall state the name of the applicant, the name of the street, the kind of pavement thereon, the purpose of the proposed openings and the exact size and location of the proposed opening, when in the opinion of the Director of Public Service giving such exact size and location is practicable. Before any permit can be issued in response to this application, a deposit must be made with the City Treasurer of such size as may, in the opinion of the Director of Public Service, be amply sufficient to cover the cost of restoring the street

†As amended by Ordinance No. 220-14, passed April 28, 1914.

surface or paving and maintaining same for a period of two years. This cost to be determined according to rules to be prescribed by the Director of Public Service, and may be estimated at a certain price per square yard for each kind of street pavement, or may be estimated by the actual cost of the labor and material necessary to restore the pavement over the opening, plus a certain percentage for inspection and maintenance. Upon the filing of the above application and the presentation of the evidence that sufficient funds are on deposit to cover the estimated cost of restoring the street as above specified, the Director of Public Service may issue a permit to make the opening described in the application, such permit to state the name of the applicant, the name of the street, the kind of pavement thereon, the purpose of the proposed opening, and the exact size and location of the proposed opening, when in the opinion of the Director of Public Service the giving of such exact size and location is practicable. Where, however, the nature of the proposed work is such as to require a series of openings close together, and where, in the opinion of the said Director, it is impossible or impracticable to determine in advance the exact size and location of desired opening, a permit may be issued covering such series of openings for such length of street as may be deemed proper by the Director. In no case, however, may any openings be made of greater size than can be repaved by the deposit on hand, and in case it is found that such opening has exceeded this size, the Director of Public Service will immediately cause the work on such opening to cease until deposit is increased.

SECTION 669. All moneys received under the provisions hereof as deposits, shall be paid to the City Treasurer and credited to a fund to be known as the "Street Restoration Fund," and the cost of restoring streets, alleys or public ways after such openings have been made and the back-filling has been satisfactorily completed by the party making the opening, shall be paid by the Treasurer out of said funds upon the presentation of the proper voucher or payroll signed according to law. At any time after the completion of the restoration of the street pavement over the opening, the party who made the deposit will, on demand, be entitled to a refund of the balance on hand after deducting the cost of the restoration determined in accordance with the rules of the Director of Public Service.

SECTION 670. The work of, or connected with, the re-

storing of the surface or pavement of the street, alley or public way, after such opening and the back-filling shall have been made, shall be done by and under the supervision and control of the Street Repair Department of the Department of Public Service, and no other person, persons, firms, corporations or departments shall have authority to do such work of restoration. The above work of restoration will include the relaying of the foundation of concrete or other material except in cases where this is deemed inexpedient by the Director of Public Service, in which cases the said foundation of concrete may be laid to the surface of the paving bed by the party making the opening, provided that this concrete be in all respects equal to that called for by the standard city specifications in force at the time said concrete is laid.

SECTION 671. The Director of Public Service is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and to keep on hand suitable forms for applications to be made and permits to be granted under provisions herein, and to adopt and enforce suitable rules and regulations for determining the estimated cost of the restoration of any opening in any street, alley or public way, and for the restoration by the Street Repair Department of such openings, and to employ such clerks, inspectors and other employes as may be deemed necessary by said Director to carry into effect the provisions herein.

SECTION 672. No annual, emergency or blanket permit for more than one opening shall be granted by said Director, but in unforeseen emergencies, when the necessities of the public require, the public service corporations shall be allowed to make such openings; provided, however, that in such case a regular permit shall be obtained by such corporation as soon as possible after such opening is made.

SECTION 673. Any person, persons, firm or corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 667, 668, 670 herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not to exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars, nor less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each offense, and each opening made in violation of the provisions of said sections shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 674. The Street Repair Department of the Department of Public Service, and their duly accredited

officers and forces, shall not be subject to the regulations herein, but the foreman of each gang in such department shall carry constantly with him written credentials, issued by the Director of Public Service, certifying to his official position. A failure to have such credentials shall be deemed a violation of the said sections above provided.

SECTION 674-1. The Director of Public Service shall use all street dirt and ashes in filling to grade street, which have been dedicated to the city, and that the filling in with such street dirt and ashes on private property, or any other property other than regularly dedicated streets, be prohibited.

SECTION 675. **Warning Lights.**—Every person who, in this city, shall dig, or cause to be dug, in or adjoining any of the public ways of said city, any excavation whatsoever, and every person digging or causing any such excavation to be dug, and every person who shall occupy or cause to be occupied any portion of any public street or any public way with building material or any obstruction, shall cause two red lights to be securely and conspicuously posted in or near such excavation, building material, or obstructions, one at each end of the space so excavated or occupied, and if the space occupied by such obstruction shall exceed fifty (50) feet in extent, then such person shall cause an additional light to be posted as aforesaid, for every additional fifty (50) feet in extent or portion thereof so excavated or occupied, as aforesaid, and shall keep such light burning the entire night.

SECTION 676. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section, or who removes any light or lights from the obstruction, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars for each offense.

Tapping of Sewers.

SECTION 705. That no connection shall be made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the Director of Public Service; and any connection or opening made into public sewer or drain without such permission, or in any manner different from the mode herein prescribed for such opening or connection, shall subject the person or persons making

the same, and the owners of the premises directing it, to a penalty hereinafter prescribed; and each day that any person shall without such permission continue to use the drain into said sewers, shall be considered a separate offense.

SECTION 706. The Director of Public Service is hereby authorized to grant such permits as he may deem proper, for allowing persons to tap the public sewers and make connections therewith; provided, however, that the permit shall be granted only on the express condition that the owner or tenant, for whose benefit such connection is made, and each succeeding tenant, shall, in consideration of the privilege thereby granted and enjoyed, hold the City of Cincinnati harmless from any loss or damage that may in any way result from or be occasioned by such tap or connections.

SECTION 707. The connections with and openings in any sewer or drain, must be made by a person authorized and approved by the Director of Public Service, and none others.

SECTION 708. No person shall be authorized by the Director of Public Service to do the work of making connections with any of the public sewers or drains, or their lateral connections, until he has furnished the said Director with a satisfactory certificate signed by at least two reputable masons, if he be a mason, or two reputable plumbers, if he be a plumber, to the effect that the applicant is a person known to them regularly educated to the business and qualified for the duties which he undertakes; and previous to being authorized or licensed by said Director, the party applying shall file a bond in the office of the Department of Public Service, in such sum as may be designated by said Director, not less, however, than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by said Director, conditioned that he will indemnify and save harmless the City of Cincinnati from all loss or damage that may be occasioned in any wise by accident or the want of care or skill on his part, in the prosecution of such work, or that may be occasioned by reason of any opening by him made or caused to be made in any street, lane or avenue, market-space or common, in the making of any connection with any public or private sewer as aforesaid; and also deposit a sufficient sum of money to restore the street over such opening to as good state and con-

dition as it was previous to opening the same; and that he will conform in all respects to the rules and regulations which may be from time to time established by said Director of Public Service in relation to the putting in junctions, and tapping any of the public sewers and drains..

SECTION 709. It shall be unlawful for any person authorized by the Director of Public Service to make connections with sewers and drains, to allow his name to be used for the purpose of obtaining such permits, or of doing any work under his authority, under the penalty hereinafter prescribed. It shall be the duty of each and every person authorized or licensed by said Director, in accordance with preceding section, to record his name and that of the firm, in case of partnership, together with the place of business, in a book of record, to be kept by said Director, and also to immediately notify the Director of any change of either thereafter, by recording the name, firm and place of business as theretofore in said record.

SECTION 710. It shall be unlawful for any person in possession of premises, into which a pipe or other connection with the public sewers and drains has been laid for the purpose of carrying off animal refuse from water-closets, slops from kitchens, or for other purposes, to allow the same to remain without good and perfect fixtures so attached as to allow a sufficiency of water to be so applied as properly to carry off such matters and keep the same unobstructed. Each day the same are permitted to remain without such fixtures for supplying said water shall be deemed a distinct and separate offense.

SECTION 711. That no butchers' offal or garbage, dead animals, or obstruction of any kind whatsoever shall be placed, thrown or deposited in any sewer or receiving basin under the control of said city, and within its limits; and any person so offending or causing such obstructions or substance to be so placed as to be carried into such sewer or basin shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter prescribed for each offense; and any person injuring, breaking or removing any portion of any receiving basin, covering plate, man-hole cover, or any part of any sewer or appurtenances, or obstructing the mouth of any sewer or drain, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 712. After a permit has been issued, notice in writing must in all cases be left at the office of the Director of Public Service by the person who is about to make the connection with any sewer or drain, stating the time when such work will be ready for inspection, previous to making such connection. This notice must be left between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the day previous to making such connection.

SECTION 713. No drain from any house, store, or tenement whatever shall be connected with any public sewer in this city, otherwise than by drain pipe, which shall be six inches in diameter, excepting it may, in a special case, be otherwise ordered by the Director of Public Service.

SECTION 714. All applications for permit must be made in writing by the party employed to do the work, and must be accompanied by the signature of the owners and tenants, or his or their authorized agents or attorney, of the premises for whose benefit the application is made, and must state the location, name of the owner, number of buildings to be connected, and how occupied, and must be made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECTION 715. Any person authorized or licensed to make connections with sewers and drains, who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall be immediately deprived of his license; and any person guilty of violation of the provisions of this chapter shall, on conviction thereof in the Police Court of the City of Cincinnati, be fined in any sum not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars nor exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, except as to Section 711, when the same shall not exceed fifty (\$50.00) dollars, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 716. The Director of Public Service shall pay over all moneys by him collected under and by virtue of the provisions of this chapter to the City Treasurer, and he is authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter, for the tapping of the public sewers and drains, and amend the same from time to time as in his judgment may be deemed necessary.

Vacation Ordinance.

*SEC. 745-1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to lease, let, permit the occupancy

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

of, permit the continuation of the occupancy of or continue the occupancy of any structure or building or any portion thereof, used for human habitation, unless such structure or building or portion thereof be free from unclean and unsanitary conditions, as defined in the subsequent sections of this chapter and unless the provisions of said subsequent sections are complied with.

*SEC. 745-2. Any structure or building or any portion thereof used for human habitation, shall be deemed to be in an unclean and unsanitary condition by reason of any portion of such building being infected with a communicable disease, or by reason of the absence therein or thereon of toilet facilities as required by law or ordinance, or by reason of the known presence of sewer gas therein or thereon.

Any structure or building or any portion thereof used for human habitation shall be deemed to be in an unclean and unsanitary condition when unfit for human habitation or in a condition dangerous or harmful to the lives or health of the occupants by reason of the inhabited portion of the house being damp or wet, or by reason of such lack of repair, or by reason of such accumulation of dirt, filth, litter, refuse or other offensive or dangerous substances or liquids, or by reason of such defects in or lack of repair of or improper use of the drainage, plumbing or ventilation, or by reason of the existence on the premises of such a nuisance or other conditions as is likely to cause sickness among the occupants.

*SEC. 745-3. Any structure or building or any portion thereof, used for human habitation, which is in said unclean or unsanitary condition, is hereby declared to constitute a public nuisance.

*SEC. 745-4. Whenever the Board of Health of the City of Cincinnati ascertains from examination or reports of its inspectors or sanitary officers or otherwise that a public nuisance exists, as defined in the foregoing Sections 2 and 3 of this chapter, in or upon any structure or building, or portion thereof, and is of the opinion that such nuisance is capable of being abated without immediate vacation of the premises or such portion thereof, and serves notice upon the owner of such house, or his lessee or agent, or the person in

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

possession, charge, or control thereof, directing him to abate such nuisance and remove the unclean or unsanitary conditions within such reasonable time as may be fixed by said board and specified in said notice, it shall then be the duty of such owner, agent or person to abate such nuisance within such time: Whenever such abatement does not take place within such time, or whenever, in the opinion of said board, such abatement is impossible or impracticable without an immediate vacation of the house or portion thereof, and said board serves notice upon the owner, lessee, agent or person in possession, charge or control thereof to vacate or cause the vacation of such house or portion thereof designated in the notice, then it shall be the duty of such owner, lessee, agent, or person to vacate or cause the vacation of such house or portion thereof within twenty (20) days from the date of the service of such notice or within a shorter time (not less than twenty-four hours in any case) as may be specified in said notice. Whenever, either in addition to or without the service of said notices on said owner, lessee, agent, or person in possession, charge or control, the said board is of the opinion that such nuisance can be abated by a tenant or other occupant of such house or portion thereof, and such notices, either for abatement of the nuisance or of vacation of the premises, are served upon such tenant or other occupant, then it shall be the duty of such tenant or other occupants to comply with the terms of such notices and to abate the nuisance or vacate the premises accordingly. After any such notice or order of vacation, it shall be unlawful to occupy or permit the occupancy of such premises or portion thereof until such nuisance shall have been completely abated, and such building or portion thereof shall have been rendered clean and sanitary in accordance with the terms of said notices of the Board of Health. When there is no owner, agent, lessee or person in charge, possession or control, who is a resident of or can be served in the City of Cincinnati, then personal service outside of said city on any such owner, agent, lessee or person in charge, possession or control, by any one delegated by said Board of Health to make such service, or by registered letter, or if the address of the owner, les-

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

see, agent or person in possession, charge or control be unknown, or service be not secured by registered letter after effort so to do, by notice by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in any newspaper of general circulation in Cincinnati, or posting or attaching to or on the outside of said structure or building of a copy of the notice or order consecutively for two weeks, shall have the same effect as service within said city.

*SEC. 745-5. When the unsanitary condition of any such building or part thereof is, in the opinion of the said Board of Health, due to the violation of any of the provisions of the Building Code of Cincinnati, being Sections 332 to 577 inclusive of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati, and the ordinances and sections amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and said Board shall certify such fact to the Commissioner of Buildings of the City or Chief Housing Inspector of the city respectively in charge of the enforcement of the particular section or ordinance thus violated, it shall thereupon be the duty of said Commissioner or Chief Housing Inspector to proceed, in accordance with the provisions of said Building Code, to enforce the provisions thus violated; and thereupon, in addition to the powers of said Commissioner and Chief Housing Inspector respectively, and the methods of enforcement provided in said Building Code, said Commissioner or Chief Housing Inspector may issue and serve, publish or post an order or notice of vacation upon like terms and conditions, and of like purport as is provided in Section 4 of this chapter for orders of vacation issued by the Board of Health: and it shall be the duty of the person, firm or corporation thus notified to comply with the terms of such notice, and to vacate or cause the vacation of the building or portion thereof until the said provisions of the Building Code shall have been complied with. Without any certification from the Board of Health, the said Commissioner of Buildings or Chief Housing Inspector may, respectively, in accordance with the division of their respective jurisdictions over the enforcement of such sections of the ordinances, enforce the provisions of Sections 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 538a to 538c, 539, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546,

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

547, 548, 549, 550, 550a, 551, 552, 553, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566 and 567 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati, and all sections now or hereafter passed amendatory and supplementary thereto, by issuing and serving, publishing or posting notices or orders of abatement and vacation upon like terms and conditions, and of like purport as is provided in Section 4 of this chapter for notice and orders of abatement and vacation issued by the Board of Health; and it shall be the duty of the person, firm or corporation thus notified to comply with such notices and orders. All such notices and orders of the said Commissioner or Chief Housing Inspector shall be subject to appeal as provided in Section 338 of the Code of Ordinances.

*SEC. 745-6. When the notice or order of vacation follows a notice or order of abatement, as provided in Sections 4 and 7 of this chapter, such notice or order of vacation shall not be enforced, as provided in this chapter, unless said notice or order of abatement specifies a time when the person so notified or ordered may appear before the board or officer issuing same to show cause why such order or notice of vacation should not be issued, and unless said Board (or a majority thereof) or officer is present at its or his office at the time so specified: such time to be not less than twenty-four hours after the service of the notice or order. When the notice or order of vacation is issued, as provided in Section 4 of this chapter, without a previous notice or order of abatement, such notice or order of vacation shall not be enforced as provided in this chapter unless it specifies a time, not less than five days after the service thereof, when the person so notified or ordered may appear before the board issuing same to show cause why such notice or order should not be enforced, and said board or majority thereof is present at its office at the time so specified; provided, that when, in the opinion of at least four-fifths of the members of such board, an emergency exists which requires, for the protection of the health of occupants, the vacation of the building or portion thereof without a delay of five days, then no such fixing of a time for hearing shall be required.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

*SEC. 745-7. Whenever such procedure is, in the opinion of the Board of Health, Commissioner of Buildings or Chief Housing Inspector, respectively, desirable or necessary, said Board of Health, Commissioner of Buildings or Chief Housing Inspector may affix conspicuously on the buildings or part thereof the notice or order of vacation.

*SEC. 745-8. When the notice or order of vacation has not been complied with, and the Board of Health or Commissioner of Buildings or Chief Housing Inspector certifies such fact, together with a copy of the order or notice, to the Chief of the Police Department of the City, it shall then be the duty of said Chief and the members of the Police Department to enforce such notice or order of vacation, and to cause the said premises to be vacated in accordance with the terms of such notice or order.

*SEC. 745-9. Whenever the Board of Health or the Commissioner of Buildings or Chief Housing Inspector shall certify to the City Solicitor any failure to comply with any such order or notice of vacation, with the request that the City Solicitor institute civil proceedings for the enforcement thereof, the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to and shall institute any and all proceedings, either legal or equitable, that may be appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of such order or notice and the abatement of the nuisance against which such order or notice was directed; such suits or proceedings to be brought in the name of the City of Cincinnati, and no such suits or proceedings shall be held to exclude any criminal or penal proceedings which may be authorized by this chapter or any of the laws and ordinances in force in this city, or to exempt any one violating this or said laws and ordinances from any penalty which may be incurred.

*SEC. 745-10. The making of decisions and issuance of orders as above provided for may be delegated by the Board of Health to the Health Officer of the city and when so delegated the making of any such decision or the issuance of any such order by the said Health Officer shall have the same effect as above

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

provided for the opinion, decision or order of the Board of Health.

*SEC. 745-11. Any person or persons, firms or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or failing to conform to any of the provisions thereof, except an agent without authority in the premises so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars.

*SEC. 745-12. The procedures, methods of enforcement and penalties herein provided shall be held to be in addition to and in no wise taking the place of or modifying or repealing the procedures, methods of enforcement and penalties provided in the statutes of Ohio, and the laws and ordinances of the City of Cincinnati relating to buildings and the Board of Health.

SECTION 773. **Advertisers, etc.**—Bill-posters, advertising-sign painters, advertising-sign proprietors, and street car advertisers shall pay a license of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per annum.

SECTION 776. **Ball-Rooms.**—Keepers of public ball-rooms shall pay a license fee as follows: If the dancing floor contains more than three thousand square feet, the license fee shall be three hundred (\$300.00) dollars for one year, two hundred (\$200.00) dollars for six months, and one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for three months, and forty (\$40.00) dollars for one month, and ten (\$10.00) dollars for one day. If the dancing floor contains three thousand square feet or less, the license fee shall be one hundred and fifty (\$150.00) dollars for one year; one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for six months, sixty (\$60.00) dollars for three months, and twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for one month, and ten (\$10.00) dollars for one day; provided, however, that no license shall be issued without the consent of the Mayor, and further, that the Mayor shall not consent to the issuance of any such license unless the applicant therefor show to the satisfaction of said Mayor that he or she is of good moral character, and unless the application for such consent of the Mayor is accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 73-13, passed February 4, 1913.

of Buildings that the building in which it is proposed to maintain such public ball-room has been constructed and is maintained and carried on in strict accordance with all the provisions of the laws of the State of Ohio, or ordinances or regulations of the City of Cincinnati, governing the erection, maintenance and conduct of buildings which are used for such purposes. And provided further, that if the building in which it is proposed to establish such public ball-room is within three hundred (300) feet of any church, school or public library, and the Mayor shall, upon investigation, find that the establishing of such public ball room at such a place would be injurious or hurtful to the morals of the children or the people attending such church, school or library, then in that event the Mayor may refuse his consent to the issuance of such license. And, provided further, that if it is proposed to locate such public ball room in a residential district of the city, and a majority of the owners, or occupants of structures or property located within three hundred (300) feet of the building in which it is proposed to establish and maintain such public ball room protest in writing against the issuance of such license previous to the time when such consent of the Mayor is given, then in that event the Mayor, if he finds, upon investigation, that it would be for the best interests of such neighborhood, shall refuse his consent to the issuance of such license. Provided further, that the Mayor, or other officers of the city designated by him, shall at all times have access to such public ball room, and that if at any time in the opinion of the Mayor the maintenance of such public ball room is injurious to the public welfare or morals, then the Mayor shall have the power to revoke such license without refunder.

†SEC. 776-1. The Mayor may, at his discretion, grant without cost to the proprietor or lessee of any ball room, a permit to use such room for any ball that may be given therein by and for the benefit of any church, or any purely benevolent, charitable, educational or religious society or organization, or by and for the benefit of any society and organization genuinely and regularly conducted for a purpose other than the giving of balls or dances; provided that application for any

†As amended by Ordinance No. 423-13, passed August 5, 1913.

such permit be applied for at least fourteen days prior to the date of the proposed ball; and any such ball shall be deemed to be a private ball.

***SECTION 798.—Theaters.** —Every proprietor or lessee of any theater, moving-picture show, concert hall or other place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, shall pay a license according to its seating capacity—one seat is 20 inches—as follows:

SEC. 798-1. Those seating less than 300 persons shall pay a license, if issued for one year, of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars; if issued for six months, of sixty (\$60.00) dollars; if issued for three months, of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars; if issued for one day or any number of days less than three months, of five (\$5.00) dollars per day.

SEC. 798-2. Those seating 300 persons or more shall pay a license, if issued for one year, of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the first 300 seats, and thirty (\$30.00) dollars for each additional 100 seats or fraction thereof; if issued for six months, of sixty (\$60.00) dollars for the first 300 seats, and seventeen dollars and fifty cents (\$17.50) for each additional 100 seats or fraction thereof; if issued for three months, of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars for the first 300 seats, and ten (\$10.00) dollars for each additional 100 seats or fraction thereof; if issued for one day, or any number of days less than three months, of five (\$5.00) dollars per day for the first 300 seats, and one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day for each additional 100 seats or fraction thereof; but in no event shall a license be issued under the provisions hereof exceed \$300.00 in any one year.

SEC. 798-3. All licenses shall be issued for one year, if so requested by the applicant, and no license shall be issued without the consent of the Mayor, which shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 799.

SEC. 798-4. The Mayor may, in his discretion, grant without cost to any proprietor or lessee of any theater, moving-picture house, concert hall or other place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, a permit to use such place for not more than six consecutive days for an entertainment or exhibition that may be given for the benefit of a church, or for any benevolent, charitable, educational, religious or purely public purposes.

*As supplemented by Ordinance No. 423-13, passed August 5, 1913.

SEC. 798-5. Places of amusement or of an educational character, owned and controlled by the City of Cincinnati, and not being operated for profit, shall not be required to pay a license.

SECTION 799. The Mayor shall not give his consent to the issuance of any license to any proprietor or lessee of any theater, concert hall, or any place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition as required in Section 798 herein, unless the person to whom such license is granted show to the satisfaction of said Mayor that he or she is of good moral character, and unless the application for such consent of the Mayor is accompanied by a certificate from the Commissioner of Buildings that the building in which it is proposed to maintain such theater, concert hall or place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition has been constructed, is maintained and carried on in strict accordance with all the provisions of the laws of the State of Ohio, or ordinances or regulations of the City of Cincinnati, governing the erection, maintenance and conduct of buildings which are used for such purposes.

If the building in which it is proposed to maintain such theater, concert hall, place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition is within 300 feet of any church, school or public library, and the Mayor shall, upon investigation, find the establishing of such theater, concert hall, place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition at such a place would be injurious or hurtful to the morals of the children or the people attending, the Mayor may refuse his consent to the issuance of such license.

If it is proposed to locate such theater, concert hall, place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition in a residential district of the city, and a majority of the owners or occupants of structures or property located within 300 feet of such proposed building protest in writing against the issuance of such license previous to the time at which such consent of the Mayor is given, then and in that event the Mayor, if he finds upon investigation that it would be for the best interests of such neighborhood, shall refuse his consent to the issuance of such license.

When the Mayor gives his consent to the issuance of such license, and said license is issued in pursuance thereof, it shall be upon the express condition that the Mayor or other officers of the city designated by him,

shall at all times have access to such theater, concert hall, place of amusement, entertainment or exhibition, and that if at any time, in the opinion of said Mayor, the performance, entertainment or exhibition given in such place is immoral, indecent or injurious to the public welfare or morals, then the Mayor shall have power to revoke said license without refunder.

†SECTION 834. Advertising—Noise.— That the making of noises, whether by the use of any musical instrument or any other device, or by loud crying, for the purpose of advertising any business or occupation or the sale of any commodity in or upon any building, or in, upon and about the public streets, parks and places in the City of Cincinnati, except hucksters vending their wares from wagons during the daylight hours and newsboys under fifteen years of age crying the daily newspapers, is hereby prohibited. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, nor more than twenty (\$20.00) dollars, and pay the cost of the prosecution.

***SEC. 834-1. Advertising—Posters in Municipal Buildings.**—It shall be unlawful to attach to or place on any window, door, elevator cab or wall of the City Hall or other municipal building, any poster, lithograph or advertising matter, whether political or otherwise, so that the same is visible from the street or from the halls and corridors of the building. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than ten (\$10.00) dollars for every such violation.

SECTION 869. Buildings, Alterations, etc.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the construction, alteration, repair, removal or demolition of any building or other structure whatsoever, in the City of Cincinnati, to throw, cast or drop, or cause or permit to be thrown, cast or dropped from any elevation whatsoever of such build-

[†]As amended by Ordinance No. 444-13, passed August, 5, 1913.

*As supplemented by Ordinance No. 38-13, passed January 21, 1913.

ing or other structure, into or upon any of the streets, alleys, or other public ways or places of said city, any timber, iron, stone, brick, plaster, shingles, roofing, shavings, chips or other building material, rubbish or debris of such structure. Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for any person engaged as aforesaid to lower and remove from such structure any timber, material, rubbish, debris or other substances aforesaid, by the careful use of machinery, buckets, baskets, slides, troughs or such other appliances as may, by the Commissioner of Buildings, be deemed to be the best adapted to insure against injury and annoyance to the public in the use and enjoyment of such street, alley or other public way or place. Any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof in the Police Court of Cincinnati, be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor exceeding one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court, with costs of prosecution.

SECTION 870. Buildings—Removal Of.— That it be and it is hereby made unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation to haul, move, convey or otherwise transport frame houses, buildings, or other structures of like nature, through, upon or across the streets, avenues, alleys, lanes or public grounds of the City of Cincinnati, without first having obtained a permit therefor from the Director of Public Service, which said permit shall be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof in Police Court of the City of Cincinnati, be fined in any sum not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars nor less than five (\$5.00) dollars.

SEC. 880-1. Elevators, Regulating, Operating, etc.— It shall be unlawful for any person who is in charge of or operating a passenger elevator within the City of Cincinnati to start the said elevator in motion until the gates or doors of the said elevator shall have been closed and latched.

SEC. 880-2. It shall be unlawful for any such person to unlatch or start to open the gates or doors of such

elevator until the elevator shall have been brought to a dead stop on a level with the floor.

SEC. 880-3. Any person violating the provisions of any of the two preceding sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

SECTION 884. **Fire in Chimneys, etc.**— That if any chimney within the city shall take fire by neglect of being properly cleansed or swept, the owner or occupant of the house to which such chimney appertains shall be fined in the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars, and no person or persons shall set or put fire in their chimneys, for the purpose of cleansing the same, except in the day time, nor then, unless it is raining or there may be snow on the roofs of the houses, under the penalty of a fine of five (\$5.00) dollars for every such offense, on conviction thereof in Police Court.

SEC. 890-1. **Fire Plugs, Obstruction Of.**— That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any building material or any other obstruction whatever within eighteen (18) feet of the center cap of any public cistern, or public hydrant or fire plug; and any person or persons so offending against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof in Police Court, be fined in any sum not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars nor exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars, together with the cost of prosecution.

SECTION 896. **Gasoline.**— That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have stored in their house, gasoline known as 87 gravity deodorized gasoline, or any gasoline that is of a higher gravity than 74 deodorized gasoline; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have gasoline known as 87 gravity gasoline in their possession, that is not kept in some kind of a vessel that will keep the gasoline from escaping.

SECTION 897. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have in their possession, gasoline known as 87 gravity deodorized gasoline, as it is dangerous to life and property, unless the vessel holding the gasoline of 87 gravity shall be placed under ground

not less than twenty-five feet from any building; and the gasoline of 87 gravity must be inclosed in some kind of an inclosure, such as a vault, shed or small house, built in such manner as to protect the gasoline from fire.

SECTION 898. Any person or persons found guilty of violating any of the two preceding sections shall, upon conviction in the Police Court, be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor more than seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars.

*SEC. 913-1. **Mufflers—Stationary Gas Engines.**—It is hereby declared unlawful to operate a stationary gas engine within the limits of the city of Cincinnati without installing and keeping in place thereon mufflers of recognized design and used for reduction of noise.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, fined in a sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each and every such offense.

SECTION 940. **Stables—Lights In.**— That no owner or owners or occupants of any livery or other stable within the limits of the corporation, nor any person or persons in their employ, shall be allowed to use therein any lighted candle or other light except an electric light, unless the same be secured within a tin, horn or glass lantern, under the penalty of ten (\$10.00) dollars, on conviction thereof before the Police Court.

SECTION 941. **Stone, etc., In Streets, etc.**— That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dig up or in any manner destroy or injure any road, street, public water-course or creek within the city limits, or to take or carry away from any such road, street, public water-course or creek within such city limits any stone, rock, dirt or other material therein, or to sell therefrom any such stone, rock, earth or other material, such person or persons not being the owner

As ordained by Ordinance No. 20-13, passed January 14, 1913.

thereof; and any person guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction in the Police Court of the city, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars, or imprisoned in the City Workhouse not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both fined and imprisoned, for each and every such offense.

SECTION 942. Storm-Doors, Vestibules, etc.— That it shall be unlawful to erect or maintain in front of any store, factory, residence or any other building within the limits of the City of Cincinnati, any storm-door vestibule which shall extend more than thirty-six (36) inches beyond the houseline and upon the sidewalk.

SECTION 943. It shall be unlawful to exhibit, within any such storm-door vestibule, any merchandise, samples or signs to indicate the character of the business conducted within any such store, factory, residence or other building, or to use any such storm-door vestibule for any other purpose than protection from the weather.

SECTION 944. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be fined not more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars nor less than five (\$5.00) dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten (10) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 945. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings of the City of Cincinnati to cause the enforcement of the three preceding sections. It shall be a duty of the Chief of Police, with the assistance of the force at his command, to co-operate with the Commissioner of Buildings in said enforcement.

SECTION 946. Streets—Littering, etc.— That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw, or sweep, into the streets, avenues, alleys, parks or public grounds of the City of Cincinnati, any dirt, paper, nails, pieces of glass or board, fruit parings or skins, refuse, or rubbish of any kind, or to throw, or place, such matter upon any sidewalk or street crossing, or on any driveway, or upon the floor, stairway or hallway of any public building, theater, railway depot or railway platform in said city.

SECTION 947. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who have charge of, or driver or occu-

pant of any wagon, cart, automobile or other vehicle used in hauling dirt, sand or other substances of any kind, to allow the same or any portion thereof to fall or drop upon the streets, avenues, alleys, parks or public grounds of the City of Cincinnati.

SECTION 948. That it shall be unlawful for any person to expectorate or spit upon the sidewalks or crossings of any of the streets or alleys of the City of Cincinnati, or upon the floor of any street car, theater, railway depot or platform or upon the floor of any school house or church or public building of any kind within said city.

SECTION 949. That it shall be unlawful for any person to hang or tack upon or attach to any pole or other structure upon the streets, avenues, alleys, parks or public grounds of the City of Cincinnati any hand bills, cards, circulars or other printed material.

SECTION 950. Any person violating any of the provisions of the four preceding sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be arrested, taken to the nearest police station and there registered; he shall be released on his own recognizance, and ordered to appear in the Police Court the following morning. On conviction in the Police Court he shall be fined in the sum of one (\$1.00) dollar for the first offense, five (\$5.00) dollars for the second, and ten (\$10.00) dollars for each succeeding offense.

SECTION 951. **Streets—Posting Cards, etc.—** It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to post up or affix, or cause to be posted up or affixed, in any manner, any bill, placard or notice, either written or printed, upon fences, tree-boxes, walls, or upon any part of any building in the City of Cincinnati, without the previous consent of the occupants thereof, or if there be no occupants, without the previous consent of the owners thereof, nor upon any part of any building or property belonging to the City of Cincinnati. Any persons violating any the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof before the Police Court, for each and every offense, be fined in any sum not more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

SECTION 952. **Streets, etc.—Obstructions.—** No person shall obstruct any street, alley, lane, sidewalk or other public highway in the City of Cincinnati by erecting thereon any fence or building, or permitting any fence or building to remain upon such highway. Any

person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall for the first offense be fined not more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, and for the second and any subsequent offense may, in addition to such a fine, be imprisoned for a period of not more than six months; and each day that any fence or building is permitted to remain upon any such public highway shall be deemed a separate offense.

SECTION 958. Trees—Protection Of.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the employe or agent of any such firm or corporation, to bruise, bend, burn, break, cut, saw or in any wise mutilate or otherwise injure or damage any tree or shrubbery, shade, ornamental or otherwise, or the roots or branches thereof, planted in or along any sidewalk, or along any street, avenue, alley or public highway or place, in the City of Cincinnati, without first obtaining the consent, in writing, of the owner of the premises abutting upon such sidewalk, street, avenue, alley or public highway or place.

SECTION 959. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the employe or agent thereof, to hitch any horse, or any other animal, to any such tree or shrubbery, or any box or screen, set for the protection of any such tree or shrubbery, so planted in or along any sidewalk, or along any street, avenue, alley, or other public highway or place in the City of Cincinnati.

SECTION 960. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the employe or agent thereof, whether the owner of, or a person in charge of, to hitch any horse or other animal, or to allow the same to be hitched to, or to allow the same to stand near enough to any such tree or shrubbery, or any such box or screen set for the protection of any such tree or shrubbery, so planted in or along any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley or other public highway or place in the City of Cincinnati, so as to permit such horse or other animal to reach or get at any such tree or shrubbery, or any such tree-box or screen, or for any such person to permit any horse or other animal, in any wise to injure any such tree or shrubbery, or any such tree-box or screen.

SECTION 961. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or the employe or agent thereof, to stretch, place or lay any wires, or to construct or lay any pipes or conduits, or make any excavation along any sidewalk, street, avenue, alley or other public highway or place in the City of Cincinnati, to dig any hole, or to set any pole or post of any kind, so as to deface, injure, mutilate, or otherwise interfere with or retard the growth of any tree or shrubbery, shade, ornamental or otherwise, so planted in or along any such sidewalk, or along any street, avenue, alley, public highway, or other public place, or in any way cut, burn or injure the roots or branches thereof, or permit the same to be done.

SECTION 962. Nothing herein contained shall apply to the City of Cincinnati with reference to improvements contemplated by said city, or to any person, company or corporation engaged in the construction or maintenance of an improvement by virtue of a contract entered into with said city.

SECTION 963. That any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

SECTION 967. **Watchman, Private.**—That it shall be unlawful for any person to employ any person to act or serve as a private watchman or detective within the limits of the City of Cincinnati, unless said person so employed shall have resided within said city for at least one year prior to such employment. Any person acting in the capacity of private watchman or detective, who has not been one year a resident of this city, shall be fined not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, nor more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, at the discretion of the court.

*SECTION 968. That the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or any person, firm or corporation having the care of any vacant lot or land bordering on any street, square or public place within the city limits shall cut down and remove, or cause to be cut down

*As amended by Ordinance No. 334-12, passed June 18, 1912.

and removed from such lot all offensive, unwholesome and noxious weeds, vines and grass; and such cutting down and removal shall be done at least twice annually, once on or about June 30th of each year, and the second time on or about September 1st of each year.

*SECTION 969. If the provisions of the foregoing section are not complied with on or before the 7th day of July, and on or before the 7th day of September of each year, the Chief of Police shall forthwith serve written notice upon the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or any firm or corporation having the care of any such lot set forth in the foregoing section to remove or cause to be removed therefrom, all such offensive, unwholesome and noxious weeds, vines and grass.

SECTION 970. Any such owner or owners, occupant or occupants, or any person, firm or corporation having the care of any such lot, who fails to comply with said notice set forth in the preceding section within ten (10) days from the receipt thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than five (\$5.00) dollars nor more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.

SECTION 972. **Wires, etc.**—That whoever, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any corporation, partnership, or person, without authority, lays, strings or maintains wires, subways, conduits or other appliances for electric light, power, telephone or telegraph, or electric wires for any other purposes in, across or along the public streets, lanes, squares, alleys or other highways of the city, either above or under the surface of the ground, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, and each day such wires or appliances are allowed to remain in along or across such streets, lanes, squares, alleys or other highways shall be deemed and considered a separate and distinct offense, and punishable accordingly.

*As amended by Ordinance No. 334-12, passed June 18, 1912.

Nuisances.

SECTION 973. That no person shall remove or carry in or through any of the streets, squares, courts, lanes, avenues, places or alleys of the City of Cincinnati, any house dirt or house offal, animal or vegetable, or any refuse substance, from any of the dwelling houses, or other places of the city, or the carcass of any dead animal, unless such person so removing or carrying the same shall have procured a permit so to do from the Health Officer, prescribing the terms and conditions as may be deemed essential to the health and interests of the city. Provided, however, the provisions hereof shall not apply to any contractor with the city in relation to garbage, etc.

SECTION 974. That it shall be the duty of the owner or owners of any dead animal, within six hours after the death of such animal, to notify the Health Officer of such death, for the purpose of securing the removal of the carcass of such animal.

SECTION 975. Any person violating the provisions of the two preceding sections, or any part thereof, shall, upon conviction before the Police Court, be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor less than five (\$5.00) dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

SECTION 976. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove the contents of any privy vault, during the warm season, from the first of May to the first of October in each year, without having first obtained a permit from the Health Officer, which permit shall express upon its face the hours between which said removal may be lawful, said permit to be granted for the full season from the first day of May to the first day of October, and the person obtaining the same to pay the sum of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars therefor. Such removal shall be made in the night season, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, and as the Health Officer may direct; and such removal shall be made in closed carts or vessels, and the person making such removal shall not spill, or deposit, any part of such contents in any street, alley, or other public place, common or thoroughfare.

SECTION 977. That the boats built and used, or used to receive the contents of night carts, dead animals, or offal of any description, and discharging the same in the river, shall not be moored in front of any land-

ing, public or private, within the corporate limits of the city, except at the foot of Wood Street; and any person or persons mooring any boat described as aforesaid, or landing for the purpose of receiving any contents of privy carts, dead animals, or offal of any description, within the limits aforesaid, except as herein provided, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty (\$50.00) dollars, with costs of prosecution, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the Police Court.

SECTION 978. Said boats to be used to receive the contents described in the preceding section shall be suitable for that purpose, and every morning, at or before the hour of 6 o'clock, said boats shall be taken to the middle of the Ohio River, and their contents discharged into the stream; and they shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed before landing again. The owners of said boats shall receive on board all and every cart for the purpose of depositing their contents, for which they shall charge a sum fixed by the Health Officer, not exceeding one (\$1.00) dollar; and they shall remove all dead carcasses, or other putrid matter, sent to said boat by the Health Officer, free, of charge. The use of the landing, under the provisions of this and the preceding section, to be without charge to the owner or owners of the boat.

SECTION 979. That it shall be unlawful for any person to cast into or permit to remain in, or upon, any part of the premises occupied by him or her, or in or upon any private alley, any kitchen offal, refuse matter, or filth of any kind, after having been notified that carts or other means are employed for carrying the same away.

SECTION 980. It shall be unlawful to cast, throw or leave exposed in any street, lane, alley, lot, common, public ground or water-course, within this city, the dead carcass or offal of any animal, or any putrid or unsound beef, pork, fish, or other putrid or unsound substance, or make, use, keep or permit in his, her or their dwelling house, shop, store, factory, outhouse, cellar, yard, lot, or any other place within the city, any noisome, or offensive liquid, or substance, or stagnant water, prejudicial to the health of the citizens, or any annoyance to the neighborhood.

SECTION 981. It shall not be lawful to gather and haul soap grease through the streets and alleys of the

city, between the first day of May and the first day of October in each year, except in closed carts, wagons or vessels; and in putting grease into said carts, wagons or vessels, such carts, wagons or vessels shall be kept open so long a time only as may be absolutely necessary to receive what is intended to be put therein; nor shall any such cart, wagon or other vehicle used for such purpose be permitted to remain stationary more than five (5) minutes at one place in said streets or alleys.

SECTION 982. It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge from his house, factory or lot into any street or alley of the City of Cincinnati any noisome or offensive liquid or substance prejudicial to the health of the citizens residing in or near such street or alley, or suffer or permit any noisome or offensive steam or gas, prejudicial to the health of any citizens of said city, to escape or be discharged from any chimney or pipe or other opening in his lot, or connected with his factory or shop, or suffer or permit the discharge or escape of steam or hot water from the boiler or boilers in any house, factory or lot into or upon any such street or alley; provided that such discharge or escape from such boiler or boilers may be made between the hours of seven (7) and eight (8) o'clock P. M., on Wednesdays or Saturdays, in the presence of a competent guard, who shall before, during, and for fifteen (15) minutes after such discharge, notify and warn all persons in the vicinity of such discharge or escape. And any lot, factory, house or shop, in the actual use or occupation of any person, shall be deemed the lot, factory, house or shop of such person, within the intent and meaning of this section, although such person be not the owner of such lot, factory, house or shop.

SECTION 983. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning a cow or cows, to suffer such cow or cows to stand, lie or feed on any sidewalks in said city.

SECTION 984. Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 976, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982 and 983 shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty (\$20.00) dollars, together with costs of prosecution; every day's continuance of a nuisance or a violation of any of the provisions contained herein shall be considered a distinct offense.

SECTION 985.. No person or persons shall throw or lay ashes, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, old hoops, garbage or offal not otherwise provided herein, or rubbish of any kind whatever, nor allow any noxious, impure or offensive liquid to run or flow into any street, lane, alley or public place in the City of Cincinnati. But all garbage and offal (not otherwise provided for herein), and all ashes, shells, cinders, dirt and rubbish of every kind, shall be placed in boxes, buckets or other suitable vessels, and all such boxes, buckets or vessels shall be kept in a convenient place for removal. And all employes of the city, whose duty it is to remove said ashes; etc., shall use great care to prevent spilling or scattering any of the same upon private property, or upon public streets or grounds.

SECTION 986. No person shall turn over or upset on any street, sidewalk, lane, alley, or public place the contents of any tub, box, barrel or other vessel containing any ashes, as specified in the preceding section.

SECTION 987. The violation of any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be declared a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one (\$1.00) dollar nor more than ten (\$10.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not less than one (1) nor more than five (5) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 988. That it shall be unlawful to maintain a dog pound within three hundred (300) feet of a church, school house or of an inhabited dwelling house. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

SECTION 989. That the Director of Public Service be and is hereby empowered to declare any vacant or uninclosed lot or lots of said city, between the Ohio River on the south, and McLean avenue to Harrison avenue on the west, and McMicken avenue west of Elm street, and Clifton avenue east of Elm street on the north, and Eggleston avenue continued north on Broadway on the east, a nuisance, and to compel the owner or agents of such lot or lots to inclose the same with a fence; and when the Director of Public Service has declared any vacant, uninclosed lot or lots to be a nuisance, notice thereof shall be served upon the owner thereof, if he be a resident and present

in the city, or if he be a non-resident, or absent from the city, then upon his agent; and if such owner or agents shall have failed to comply with said notice within twenty days from the day of the service, he shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 990. The penalty for the failure to comply with such notice shall be, upon trial and conviction in the Police Court, a fine of not less than ten (\$10.00) nor more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars; and each day's failure to comply with such notice after the expiration of the twenty days from the day of the service shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished accordingly.

Garbage.

SECTION 991. It is hereby made the duty of the occupant or occupants of every dwelling house or other building in the City of Cincinnati to provide a suitable and water-tight box or other vessel, of a convenient size, to be handled by the garbage collector, in which such occupant or occupants shall cause to be placed or deposited all offal, garbage and refuse, animal and vegetable matter, of the premises. Such occupants shall keep such box or other vessel in the alley in rear of such premises, or at a place on the premises most accessible to the person collecting the garbage and offal; and it shall be unlawful to put any but refuse animal and vegetable matter in the vessel used for garbage and offal. Provided, that if the said receptacle is placed in the alley it shall be provided with a tight cover, properly closed, and shall be located next to the lot line.

SECTION 992. The word "garbage" shall be held to include all refuse of animal, fish or vegetable matter which has been used for food for man, and all refuse animal, fish or vegetable matter which was intended to be so used. All garbage shall be collected in water-tight closed metal boxes, and such boxes shall be purified as often as the Director of Public Service shall direct, and shall have painted thereon the word "Garbage."

SECTION 993. It is hereby made the duty of the contractor with the City of Cincinnati, for the collection and removal of garbage and dead animals, to collect and remove, in accordance with the ordinances and

contract of the city, all garbage and refuse animal, fish or vegetable matter found within the city limits; and also all dead animals which are not removed or disposed of by the owner in a lawful manner within a reasonable time, and not exceeding twelve (12) hours from the time of their death. Except as herein provided as to dead animals, no other person or party than the City Contractor or his agents shall carry, convey or transport through the streets, alleys or public places of the City of Cincinnati such materials; and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere in any manner with the collection and disposal of such materials by the City Contractor.

SECTION 994. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit, throw or place any garbage, fish, dead animals or refuse animal and vegetable matter in any avenue, alley, street or public place within the City of Cincinnati, nor shall any person place such materials upon any private property, whether owned by such person or not, unless the same shall be inclosed in proper vessels or boxes, as provided in Section 991.

SECTION 995. The collection and removal of garbage shall be under the supervision of the Director of Public Service, and it shall be the duty of the Director of Public Service and Police Department, through their proper officials and agents, to enforce the provisions of the foregoing sections.

SECTION 996. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the five preceding sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Police Court, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty (\$50.00) dollars, and the costs of the prosecution.

SECTION 997. It shall be unlawful for any person to turn over or upset on any street, sidewalk, lane, alley or public place the contents of any vessel containing any garbage, etc., as specified in Section 991 herein, and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one (\$1.00) nor more than ten (\$10.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the workhouse for not less than one (1) nor more than five (5) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

*SEC. 1023-1. **Street Names and Numbering—Display Of.**— There shall be displayed on at least one corner wherever any streets of the city intersect or meet, the names of such streets securely fastened to the side of the building, to a light post, or to a post specially erected for the purpose.

*SEC. 1023-2. All street gas lamps and all such electric street lamps as are so constructed as to permit thereof, now or hereafter erected, shall have legibly displayed thereon the street number of the house or lot nearest such lamp.

*SEC. 1023-3. It shall be the duty of the Director of Public Service to comply with the provisions of Sections 1023-1, 1023-2, and it shall be the duty of the Police Department to report to said Director when any such street names or numbers become defaced or illegible, or have been removed, and said Director shall cause the same to be renewed or repaired, as the case may be.

SECTION 1024. Houses—Numbering.— That every owner of a building on any street, avenue or alley in the city shall, when notified of the proper number of such building by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Service, place the same in a conspicuous place on the front of such building. One whole number shall be allowed on every twenty-five feet of ground wherever practicable, whether improved or vacant, provided that any house or tenement with a less front than twenty-five feet shall receive a whole number; and that all streets, avenues or alleys running north and south shall number from the river or the commencement of said street nearest thereto, with odd numbers on the west side and even numbers on the east side of said street, avenue or alley; and all streets, avenues or alleys running east and west shall be numbered east from Vine street, Erkenbrecher avenue and Carthage pike, or the terminus of said street nearest thereto, and west from Vine street, Erkenbrecher avenue and Carthage Pike, or the terminus of said street nearest thereto, with odd numbers on the south side and even numbers on the north side of said street, avenue or alley; and in numbering said streets, avenues and alleys, one hundred numbers shall be allowed to each block of the usual length of blocks, so that the number of

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 170, passed March 19, 1912.

each consecutive block shall commence with consecutive hundreds and one.

SECTION 1025. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take down, alter or deface any number assigned and put up as aforesaid, or to retain an improper number, or to substitute any other number on their building than the one given by virtue of the preceding section.

SECTION 1026. Any person or persons violating the provisions of Sections 1024 and 1025 shall, on conviction thereof before the Police Court, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars for each and every offense, with costs of the prosecution.

***SECTION 1026-1.** Whenever any building shall stand back more than seventy-five (75) feet from the street line, the number of such building shall be conspicuously displayed at or near the walk, driveway or common entrance to such building and the street line upon the gate post, fence, tree, post or other appropriate place, so as to be easily legible from the sidewalk.

SECTION 1027-1. Stables, Prohibiting Erection Of.— That no public livery stable shall be erected in the square bounded by Fairfield Avenue, Kinney Avenue, Wold Avenue and Fairfax Avenue, in the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, Ohio, without a license of Council being first thereto obtained.

SECTION 1027-2. That no public livery stable shall be erected in the square bounded by Fourth Street, Lawrence Street, Pike Street and Buchanan Street in the City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, without a license of Council being first thereto obtained.

BLOCKED SQUARES.

SECTION 1029. A petition, signed by the owners of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the real estate on the several squares hereinafter mentioned, having been presented to Council, as provided by law, it shall be unlawful to erect on any square hereinafter mentioned, any building, or addition to any building, more than ten (10) feet high, unless the outer walls be made of iron, stone, brick or mortar, or of some of them, and such erection is

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 169, passed March 19, 1912.

hereby prohibited. The provisions of this section and the squares named are in addition to those named in Sections Nos. 352-22 and 451 herein.

SECTION 1029-1. Baum, Ellen, Fifth and Third Streets.

SECTION 1029-2. Baum Street, East Fifth Street, Lock Street and East Sixth Street.

SECTION 1029-3. Broadway, Milton, Wilson and Liberty Streets.

SECTION 1029-4. Burnet, Wilson, Hearne and Northern Avenues.

*

SECTION 1029-6. Chase Street, Turrill Street, Pullan Avenue and Hamilton Avenue.

SECTION 1029-7. Colerain Avenue, Dorman, Cherry and Burgoyne Streets.

SECTION 1029-8. Corry Street, Auburn Avenue, Auburndale and Euclid Avenue.

SECTION 1029-9. Corry, Calhoun, Vine and Jefferson Streets.

SECTION 1029-10. Drake Alley, Young, Boal and Prospect Streets.

* *

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SECTION 1029-13. Evans Alley, Loth Street, East Alley, and the north line of Elsas and Loth's Subdivision.

§

‡

SECTION 1029-16. Hamilton Road, Brown Street, Drainage Street and east bank of the canal.

SECTION 1029-17. Hamilton Road, Main, Locust and Buckeye Streets.

*Section 1029-5 repealed by Ordinance No. 224-14, passed May 5, 1914.

**Section 1029-11 repealed by Ordinance No. 122-13, passed February 18, 1913.

*Section 1029-12 repealed by Ordinance No. 215-13, passed April 15, 1913.

§Section 1029-14 repealed by Ordinance No. 178-14, passed April 7, 1914.

‡Section 1029-15 repealed by Ordinance No. 89-14, passed February 24, 1914.

SECTION 1029-19. Huntington Place, Main Street and Lewis Street (Auburn Terrace).[†]

SECTION 1029-20. Jefferson Avenue, Scioto Street, Calhoun Street and Claasen Street.

SECTION 1029-21. Liberty, Milton, Broadway and Mansfield Streets.

SECTION 1029-22. Liberty, Milton, Young and Price Streets.

SECTION 1029-23. Liberty, Wilson, Milton and Young Streets.

SECTION 1029-24. Lower River Road, street known as Short Street, I. C. L. R. and the Bold Face Creek.

SECTION 1029-25. Mansfield, Liberty, Sycamore and Milton Streets.

SECTION 1029-26. Melrose Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, Stanton Avenue and Beecher Street.

SECTION 1029-27. McMicken Avenue, Locust Street, Oak and Buckeye Streets.

††

SECTION 1029-29. McMillan Street, Kinsey Avenue, Reading Road and Cumberland Street.[†]

**

SECTION 1029-31. McMillan Street, Park Avenue, Curtis Street and Kemper Lane.

SECTION 1029-32. Mulberry Street, from Vine Street to an alley opposite Rice Street, by said alley to Peete Street, to Vine Street, to place of beginning.

SECTION 1029-33. Nassau Street, North Street, St. James Avenue, Francisco Street and Fulton Avenue.

SECTION 1029-34. Oak Street, May Street, Stanton Avenue and Tuxedo Place.

SECTION 1029-35. Poplar, Buckeye, Vine and Peete Streets.

[†]Section 1029-18 repealed by Ordinance No. 307-13, passed May 27, 1913.

^{††}Section 1029-28 repealed by Ordinance No. 477-13, passed September 2, 1913.

**Section 1029-30 repealed by Ordinance No. 367-13, passed June 24, 1913.

*

SECTION 1029-37. Saunders Street, Huntington Place, Main Street and Sycamore (or Lewis) Street.

SECTION 1029-38. Schiller, Mulberry, Hughes and Main Streets.

SECTION 1029-39. Young Street, Milton Street, Von Seggern Alley and Boal Street.

SECTION 1029-40. Thill, Loth, St. Joe and Vine Streets.

SECTION 1029-41. Vine, Buckeye and Oak Streets, and Hust Alley.

SECTION 1029-42. Vine, Zeltner, Charlton and Daniel Streets.

SECTION 1029-43. Wehrman Avenue, Fredonia Avenue, Whittier Street and C., L. & N. R. R.

ORDINANCE No. 2189. (Passed November 7, 1910.) Woodburn Avenue, Fairfax Avenue, Hackberry Street and Hewitt Avenue.

ORDINANCE No. 2820. (Passed September 11, 1911.) Burnet Avenue, Highland Avenue, East Auburn Avenue and Sheas Place.

ORDINANCE No. 2872. (Passed October 16, 1911.) Ordinance No. 1010 repealed. Grand (now Sinton) Avenue, Nassau Street, Fulton Avenue and Eden Park.

ORDINANCE No. 2883. (Passed October 23, 1911.) Jefferson, Ludlow, Brookline, Marion and Alexander Avenues, and Bishop Street.

†ORDINANCE No. 250-13. (Passed April 29, 1913.) Erie, Duncan, Observatory and Monteith.

†ORDINANCE No. 268. (Passed May 14, 1912.) Melish Avenue, Reading Road, Union Street and Savoy Place. Boorman Avenue, Melish Avenue, Van Buren Avenue, Whittier Street and Reading Road, Melish Avenue, Van Buren Avenue, Whittier Street, Wehrman Avenue and C., L. & N. R. R.

*Section 1029-36 repealed by Ordinance No. 390-13, passed July 1, 1913.

‡As ordained by Ordinance No. 250-13, passed April 29, 1913.

†As ordained by Ordinance No. 268-12, passed May 14, 1912.

††ORDINANCE No. 366-13. (Passed June 24, 1913.)
St. Clair, Rochelle, Scioto and Powhatan Streets.

**ORDINANCE No. 416-13. (Passed July 15, 1913.)
West side Reading Road, north side Greenwood and
south side of North Crescent.

†ORDINANCE No. 468-12. (Passed September 10,
1912.) Hale Avenue, Reading Road, Ridgeway Ave-
nue and Harvey Avenue.

¶ORDINANCE No. 185-14. (Passed April 14, 1914.)
Louden, Morrell, Paradrome and Parkside.

§ORDINANCE No. 186-14. (Passed April 14, 1914.)
Fredonia, Whittier and C. L. & N. R. R.

ORDINANCE No. 335-14. (Passed June 23, 1914.)
Pullan, Chase, Langland and Williamson Place.

ORDINANCE No. 464-14. (Passed September 1, 1914.)
Woodburn Avenue, Hapsburg, Harvard and Gilbert.

ORDINANCE No. 323-14. (Passed June 16, 1914.)
Rohs, Chickasaw, McMillan and Warner.

ORDINANCE No. 282-15. (Passed May 18, 1915.)
Gilbert Avenue, Eden Park Entrance, C. L. & N. R. R.
and Kenton Street Bridge.

ORDINANCE No. 573-14. (Passed October 20, 1914.)
Paradrome, Parkside Place, Morrell Street and Martin
Street.

ORDINANCE No. 304-15. (Passed June 11, 1915.)
Whittier, Reading Road, Ridgeway, Fredonia and C. L.
& N. R. R.

*ORDINANCE No. 711-15. To block the square bounded
by Ashland Avenue, Woodburn Avenue, Myrtle Ave-
nue and Chapel Street.

‡ORDINANCE No. 422-16. To block the square bounded
by Alpine Place, Nassau Street, Luray Avenue and St.
Paul Place.

††As ordained by Ordinance No. 366-13, passed June
24, 1913.

**As ordained by Ordinance No. 416-13, passed July
15, 1913.

†As ordained by Ordinance No. 468-12, passed Sep-
tember 10, 1912.

¶As ordained by Ordinance No. 185-14, passed April
14, 1914.

§As ordained by Ordinance No. 186-14, passed April
14, 1914.

*As ordained by Ordinance No. 711-15, passed De-
cember 28, 1915.

‡As Ordained by Ordinance No. 422-16, passed Oc-
tober 3, 1916.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

DUPLICATES. All applications for new building and alteration permits must be accompanied by duplicate plans and duplicate specifications. No permits will be issued until both sets of plans and specifications have been marked "Examined and approved." These duplicates are not allowed to be taken from the office under any circumstances.

LOT LINES shall be shown on plans or on a separate sketch. Distances from one lot line to nearest street corner must be given. If the buildings or grades on adjoining lots are involved in any way, all the facts concerning the adjoining lots pertinent to the issuance of a permit shall be shown.

HOUSE NUMBERS should be stated on application where possible.

WHEN any adjoining buildings are within thirty (30) feet of the proposed building, the exact location of the former must be shown on the plan or plat. This applies to store buildings, warehouses, factories and workshops, tenement houses and hotels, and all fire-proof and semi-fireproof buildings.

PERMITS issued from 9 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Permits are issued only on drawings in ink accompanied with specifications.

INDEX

A

	Section
Access by adjoining owners.....	368
to drainage plans and specifications.....	340
to rooms in tenement houses.....	551
Accessories, in violating Code.....	577
Accessibility of structural members for painting..	407
Additions to heights of old buildings.....	434
Adjoining owners, notice to.....	366
responsibility of	367
access by	368
Adjoining skylights and roofs, protection of.....	369
Administrative	Sub-Title I
Advance information for preparing plans.....	340
Advertising	834, 834-1
Aggregate, quality required for concrete.....	391
Air and Light	Sub-Title VI, Chapter I
Air and light in cellars	531
in buildings	532
in tenement houses, hotels and lodging houses	532
Air space not allowed between fireproofing and structural steel	441
Aisles and seats in theaters.....	509
Alley and street, definition of.....	352
Alterations to elevator shafts.....	502
to hoists, scaffolds, ropes, etc.....	503
permits	341
definition of	352-1
Alterations to buildings.....	869
Anchoring of beams and joists.....	443
of compression steel in reinforced concrete	
beams	418
of walls	437
Apartment houses, access to rooms and water-closets	551
Appeal, Board of.....	338
Apparatus, fire-extinguishing	459
Appendages, definition of.....	352-4
Application blanks	340
for permits	340
use of sidewalks.....	372
streets and other spaces.....	372

Section

Arched openings, required where drains pass through walls	556
Arches, floor	440
Area, maximum subdivided by brick walls.....	444, 467
definition of	352-2
of concrete to be figured in compression in reinforced concrete columns.....	418
for windows in tenements.....	533
Areas, courts and yards to be drained.....	558
Arrangement of pipes to be as straight and direct as possible	560
Assembly halls, classification of.....	354-3
exits and stairs.....	507
Assembly halls in buildings 3 stories or more high must be fireproof.....	449-b
minimum live loads for.....	397
prohibited hazards	460
Assistants and deputies, duties and salaries of....	333
Assistant Plan Examiner, salary of.....	333-3c
Assumptions in design of concrete.....	417
Asylums, stand pipes in.....	457
Attic, definition of.....	352-3
Auditorium, exits and stairs.....	507
Automatic sprinklers in theatres.....	458
Awnings extending across sidewalk.....	382
permanently suspended	349-11
cost of permits for.....	349-11

B

Backing of walls faced with cut stone, pressed brick, terra cotta, etc.....	435
of wood wainscoting.....	446
Badges worn in conspicuous place when on duty..	336
Balconies allowed within the fire limits.....	451-e
projection of	380
Ball rooms	776, 776-1
Bands not permitted.....	561
Bars, deformed, allowable unit stress.....	402-a
grip required in reinforced concrete.....	419
Basement, definition of.....	352-5
living rooms in, ventilated, etc.....	539
floors and walls damp-proofed.....	539
walls against bank furred.....	539
Base of wall, definition of.....	352-8
Base of levels	28-1a, b
Bases, projection of.....	379
Bases for cast-iron columns.....	409

	Section
Bay windows, definition of.....	352-6
allowed within the fire limits.....	451-f
projection of	380
Beams, forms of concrete, when to be removed....	415
protection of metal in reinforced con- crete	352-19, 420
protection of structural steel.....	441
wood, minimum depth.....	443
and columns, covering of.....	441
Bearing allowable on masonry.....	401
on soil	400
partitions of wood.....	444
amount of, required for slabs.....	419
Benzine, buildings for storage of.....	483
Billboards and signs.....	345, 455, 349-7, 349-8
Blacksmith shop, when restricted.....	452
Blocks, hollow building	386
concrete	433
Block squares, definition of...452, 1027-1, 1027-2, 1029, 1029-1 to 1029-43 inc., 2189, 2820, 2872, 2883, 268-12, 468-12, 250-13, 366-13, 416-13, 185-14, 186-14, 573-14, 323-14, 335-14, 282-15, 304-15, 711-15, 422-16.	
Block restrictions	452
Blow holes in cast-iron columns.....	409
Blow-off tank for steam, when required.....	556
Board of Appeal, Department of Buildings, term, fees	338
Board of Examiners of picture machine operators 484-b	
Board of Examiners of Plumbers...Sup'ment Sections .....290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298	
Boilers, heating and furnaces.....	463
Boiler rooms in garages.....	481
Bolts, when allowed in skeleton steel constructed buildings	405
as connections for trusses.....	411
working stresses for.....	402-b
Bond of Commissioner, Chief Inspector, Engineer, and Deputies	334
assumed between concrete and steel in de- sign of reinforced concrete.....	417-a
plate for brick piers.....	439
required for brick walls.....	435, 438
concrete block walls.....	443
rubble walls	432
stone walls	438
Booths, election, allowed within the fire limits....451-b	
for picture machine.....	484

	Section
Box girders, requirements for.....	410
Bracing, calculation of.....	395
for frame buildings	448
for skeleton steel constructed buildings....	408
Brackets, protection from corrosion.....	414
Branch soil and waste pipes, fall required.....	561
vent pipes kept above top of connecting fixtures	563
Breweries, when restricted.....	452
Brick, old to be cleaned.....	385
percentage of bats allowed.....	385
quality required	385, 432
veneer.....	436
Brick piers, between windows, minimum thickness	439
of	439
isolated, maximum height of.....	439
Brickwork, safe bearing load on.....	401
thickness of, in foundations.....	432
Brick and masonry work.....	438
Bridges, protection from corrosion.....	414
Building blocks, concrete, hollow tile and vitrified	
clay, requirements for.....	386
strength of	402
use of, when allowed	433
use of, for foundations	432
vitrified clay, maximum height, non-bearing	
partitions	442
requirements for	386
strength of	402
table of maximum height of walls....	425
Building line, definition of.....	352-7
Buildings, assembly hall classification, fireproof	354-3, 449-b
club house classification, fireproof.....	356
Building permits	341, 341-a, 342, 343, 344
revocation of	347
time limit of.....	348
cost of	349, 349-1 to 349-8 inc.
Buildings, cleanliness of....Sub-Title VI, Chap. II	550
condemnation of unsafe.....	487
prevention of collapse....Sub-Title V, Chap. II	
Buildings, conflict between general and special provisions	363
detention classification, fireproof....354-1, 449-a	
dry cleaning, fireproof.....	449-a

	Section
Buildings, dwellings, classification.....	358
factory, classification, fireproof.....	355-5, 449-d
fireproof	449
frame	448
frame, veneered with brick.....	436
garages, public, classification, fireproof.	360, 449-a
hotels, classification, fireproof.....	355-1, 449-c
increasing height of.....	434
inspection and condemnation of unsafe....	487
lighting of	534
light and air in.....	532
lodging houses, classification, fireproof....	
.....	355-1, 449-c
office, classification, fireproof.....	355-2, 449-c
overloading	488
picture machine theatre, classification.....	354-5
public, classification, fireproof.....	354, 449-a
removal of.....	870, 454
school, classification; fireproof	354-2, 449-b
semi-public, classification	355
semi-fireproof	450
sheds, classification	361
stables, classification	359
store, classification, fireproof.....	355-3, 449-d
tenement house, classification, fireproof.	357, 449-c
theatre, classification, fireproof.....	354-4, 449-e
toilet facilities of.....	Sub-Title VI, Chap. II
unsafe, inspection and condemnation of....	487
used for more than one class.....	362
warehouse, classification, fireproof..	355-4, 449-d
workshop, classification	355-6
within fire limits, balconies.....	451-e
bay windows	451-f
coal tipples	451-h
exterior walls of brick.....	451-b
exterior walls of incombustible mater-	
ial	451-i
fences	451-g
frame or wood allowed, election	
booths	451-b
lumber piles	451-i
platforms	451-b
stands	451-b
temporary	451-a
tents	451-b

	Section
Buildings within fire limits, grain elevators.....	451-h
ice houses	451-h
incombustible roofs	451-i
no frame or wood allowed.....	451
within fire limits, not exceeding 12 ft. high..	451-c
piazzas	451-e
privies	451-d
roofs, incombustible	451-i
railroad yard offices and signal towers....	451-h
sheds	451-d
wharf houses	451-h
Burning fluid	483
Buttresses, when required for brick walls.....	430
concrete walls	432
fireproof partitions	442

C

Calcium carbide in garages.....	481
Calculation of stresses.....	Sub-Title IV, Chap. II
Calculation of construction.....	394
Camphine	483
Cans of metal in garages.....	481
Canopies extending across sidewalk.....	382
Capacity of floors, notice posted in factories.....	488
in warehouses	488
in workshops	488
in stores	488
in dance halls	490
of freight elevators, posting.....	489
of all elevators, posting	498-a
Carbon oil	483
Cast iron, bases of.....	406, 409
cap plates for piers.....	439
columns of	409
column, formulae for.....	404
columns, fillings for.....	413
columns not placed on wood bases.....	409
factor of safety of.....	399
lintels, when not allowed.....	405
pipe	554-a
quality required	393
working stress for.....	402
Catchbasins and vaults to be abolished.....	545
Ceilings of wood, not allowed.....	446

	Section
Cellar, definition of.....	352-9
doors in sidewalk.....	377
drain, when allowed.....	558
light and air in.....	531
Cement, definition of	352-10
Cement, requirements for	389
Cement mortar	390-2
Centers, wood for trimmer arches.....	466
Cesspools, when permitted.....	557
not to be used as privy vaults.....	557
location for	557
Challenging member of Board of Appeal.....	338
Channeling of walls.....	428
Chases for pipe.....	428
Chestnut, working stresses for.....	402
Chutes, coal in sidewalks.....	377
Chief clerk and plan examiner, salary of.....	333-3
Chief Inspector of Buildings, duties, salary, term	333-1, 335, 333-11
Chief Housing Inspector, duties, salary.....	333-10
Chief Sanitary Inspector of Buildings, duties, sal- ary, term	333-1, 335, 333-11
Chimneys, flues and fireplaces.....	466
framing of joists around breast.....	443
unsafe	466
fire in	884
Chutes, dirt in.....	486
Cinder concrete, use of in floor arches.....	440
City, base of levels.....	28-1a-b
City officers, duty.....	569
Solicitor, suits by.....	571
Civil proceedings	570
Classification of buildings.....	Sub-Title II, Chapter II
Clay, safe bearing load on.....	400
vitrified building blocks, quality of.....	386-b
Cleaning device for windows.....	505
Cleanliness in tenement houses, lodging houses and hotels	550
Cleanliness and toilet facilities in buildings.....	Sub-Title VI, Chapter II
Cleanouts on house drain, sizes.....	554-f, 556
Clearance for elevators.....	501
Clerks, salary of.....	333-3e, 333-4, 333-10a
Club houses, classification.....	356
Coal chutes in sidewalks.....	377
Coal oil	483
Coal tipples, allowed within the fire limits.....	451-h
when restricted	452

	Section
Code, definition of.....	352-11
invalidity of part of.....	573
penalties for violation of.....	576, 577
Collapse of buildings, prevention of.....	
.....Sub-Title V, Chapter II	
Column and beam covering.....	441
Columns, cast iron.....	409
concrete, design of.....	418
filling for cast iron, when required.....	413
fireproofing for structural steel.....	441
forms for concrete.....	415
projection permitted beyond building line.....	379
protection of metal in concrete.....	352-19, 420
riveted connections required.....	405
structural to be secured to base.....	406
unit stress for cast iron, steel and wood.....	404
unit stresses for concrete.....	403
unit stresses for, in pin-connected trusses.....	411
Combined stresses to be provided for.....	411
Commercial buildings, safe loads for.....	397
Commissioner of Buildings.....Sub-Title I, Chapter I	
duties, salary, term.....	332 to 335
organization of office.....	333-11
report annually of payment of fees.....	350
shall be furnished plans and specifications.....	340, 344, 346
bond of.....	334
decisions of.....	338
Common offsets not permitted.....	561
Compression flange secured against buckling.....	410
Compression steel in reinforced concrete beams.....	418
Computations to be submitted when required.....	394
Concrete construction.....Sub-Title IV, Chapter IV	
Concrete, aggregates required for.....	391
arches, rise of.....	440
assumption in design of.....	417
blocks	433, 386-c
calculation of moments.....	419
cinder concrete used for arches.....	440
conditions for variations of design.....	421
construction	Sub-Title IV, Chapter IV
definition of	352-12
design of	418
factor of safety for.....	399
foundations	432
manner of mixing.....	391
placing of	416

	Section
Concrete, maximum time allowed between mixing and placing	391
proportions, how measured.....	391
protection of metal in.....	352, 420
provisions for keeping damp.....	416
safe bearing load on.....	401
sand for	387
temperature, minimum for placing.....	416
walls, reinforcement for.....	418
water, amount required in.....	391
working stresses for.....	403, 418
Condemnation of unsafe buildings.....	487
Condensing tank, when allowed to be omitted.....	556
Conditions under which concrete design may be varied	421
Conflict between special and general provisions...	363.
Connections to soil and waste pipes to be sanitary	
Y and T.....	561
accessible after erection.....	407
for eccentric loads	407
for house drain and sewer.....	556
for relief or vapor pipe.....	556
of wood girders to columns.....	443
to columns to be riveted.....	405
to provide for wind pressure.....	408
to sewer, separate for each building....	555, 553
to public sewer required as soon as possible.	557
requirements for drains for areas, courts and yards	558
Construction, calculation of.....	394
skeleton steel	405
concrete	Sub-Title IV, Chapter IV
ordinary	Sub-Title IV, Chapter V
floor	440
Continuous partitions to be fire-stopped.....	445
Coping for division walls of frame buildings.....	447
fence and fire walls.....	437
Copper and lead finishing.....	554-g
wire baskets required over vents.....	561
Cornices, anchors for.....	437
Corridors, minimum loads for.....	397
Corrosion, protection from.....	414
Cost of permits	349
Cost of buildings, verification of.....	351
Counterweight for elevators.....	499
Coursed stone piers and walls, thickness of.....	439

	Section
Courts and yards, to be drained.....	558
definition of	352-13
in tenement houses, hotels and lodging houses	538
center courts	538-a
side courts	538-b
inclosed courts	538-c
end courts	538-d
angles and bays in courts.....	538-e
Covering of beams and columns.....	441
Curtain in theaters.....	470
Custody of plans and specifications for future reference	340

D

Dance halls, posting capacity of.....	490
Datum point.....	Supplement Section 28-1a-b
Dead loads, what included.....	396
full dead load to be provided for.....	398
Decisions of Commissioner.....	338
Board of Appeal.....	338
Decrease of strength in wood beams and girders provided for	443
Defects in elevators.....	498-c
Deformed bars, grip required in concrete.....	419
Definitions	Sub-Title II, Chapter I
Definition of alley and streets.....	352
alteration	352-1
areas	252-2
attics	352-3
appendages	352-4
basements	352-5
bay windows	352-6
building line	352-7
base of wall.....	352-8
cellar	352-9
cement	352-10
code	352-11
concrete	352-12
courts	352-13
drain	352-14
dry-cleaning business	352-15
dumb waiter	352-16
factor of safety.....	352-17
fireproof material	353-18
building	352-19

	Section
Definition of fireproof doors and shutters.....	352-20
windows	352-21
fire limits	352-22
footings	352-23
foundations	352-24
hall, public and stair.....	352-25
height of building.....	352-26
walls	352-27
stories	352-28
incombustible roof.....	352-29
stud partition	352-30
material	352-31
length of building.....	352-32
loads of building.....	352-33
lot line	352-34
mill construction	352-35
mortar	352-36
opening	352-37
owner	352-38
partition	352-39
pipe, soil, waste and vent.....	352-40
post	352-41
repairs	352-42
semi-fireproof building	352-43
sewer, private and house.....	352-44
shaft	352-45
slow-burning construction	352-46
ton	352-47
veneer	352-48
volatile inflammable liquid.....	352-49
wall, external division, party, division bearing	352-50
apron, foundation, fire, retaining	352-50
wells	352-51
width of building.....	352-52
wire glass	352-53
yard	352-54
Derricks	503
use of guide ropes for.....	373
Design of reinforced concrete.....	418 to 421
Detention buildings must be fireproof, live loads for	354-1, 354, 397, 449-a
Device for window cleaning.....	505
Deposits required by parties appealing.....	338
Depth of foundation walls	432
Depth of excavation allowed without incurring liability	364

Section

Deputy inspectors of buildings, salary, duties.....	
.....333-6, 333-7, 333-8, 333-8-a, 333-9, 333-11, 335	
Design, conditions under which variations may be made in concrete construction.....	421
assumption in concrete construction.....	417, 418
Diagram of exits in theaters.....	514
Diameters of soil and waste pipes, tables of.....	561
Dirt chutes, sheet steel.....	486
fire doors for.....	486
Display cases, projection of.....	381
Display of exit signs in theaters.....	514
Distillery, when restricted.....	452
Division walls, height and thickness of.....	427
Dissatisfaction with Commissioner's decision.....	338
Division walls, bearing	422
for frame buildings.....	448
thickness and height of.....	427
Docket of unsafe buildings	487
Doors, cellar	377
Door openings in fireproof buildings.....	442
Doors and windows, fireproof.....	456
Double hubs not permitted.....	561
Drainage plans and specifications.....	340
inspector, salary, duties, etc....333-9, 333-11, 335	
sewerage	555
system to be ventilated.....	562
Drains, definition of.....	352-14
house and sewer.....	556
for yards, courts, areas, floors.....	558
Dressing rooms in theaters.....	475
Drip pipe under pressure not connected to house- drain	556
Dry-cleaning business	480
definition of	352-15
inspection fee	480-a
heating of buildings.....	480-c
law pertaining to, penalty for violating.....	480-1
storage, volatile substances	480-d
tanks for	480-c
vented	480-f
Dry-cleaning buildings, lighting of.....	478
must be fireproof.....	449-a
steam pipes for.....	457
Dumb waiter, definition of.....	352-16, 496
Duty of city officers.....	569
Dwelling houses, minimum live loads for.....	397
classification	358

Section

E

Earthenware traps, method of venting.....	562
Eccentric loading, provisions for.....	398
in skeleton steel buildings.....	407
in trusses	411
Egress in general.....	506
Egress, factories and workshops (stairs).....	515, 516
stores	517
theatres	508
in buildings other than theatres.....	515
Election booths, allowed within the fire limits.:.....	451-b
Electrician, Inspector, duties, salary..	333-8, 335, 333-11
Electric wiring	478
Electric wiring in dry-cleaning buildings.....	478
Elevators, hoists, ropes and scaffolds.....	
Sub-Title V, Chapter III	
Elevator Inspector, salary, duties.....	333-7, 335
Elevator, capacity of to be posted.....	489, 498-a
clearance for	501
counterweight	499
defects in.....	498-c
entrance on two sides.....	492-a
governors or regulators.....	500
guards and gates.....	491
inclosures, incombustible	492-a
in non-fireproof buildings.....	492-a
in other buildings	492-a
of elevator machinery.....	494
doors in	492-a
skylight over	493
in existing hotels, non-fireproof office buildings, stores, tenement houses....	492-b
inspection of.....	349-6, 487, 498
installation of	346
permits required for.....	349-5
machinery to be inclosed.....	494
not to be operated without inspection cer- tificate	349-6
operator for	498-b
regulating operating, etc.....	880-1-2-3
shafts, alterations to.....	502
inclosed, skylight over.....	493
not inclosed	491
provisions in	497
sidewalk	495
trap doors for.....	491

	Section
Elevator and stairs in one enclosure in stores.....	518
Enclosures, water-closet	544
Enforcement of ordinances.....Sub-Title VII, Chap. I	
Engineer, salary and duties.....333-2, 335, 333-11	
Examiners of moving-picture machine operators,	
484-b1 to 12 inc.	
- of plumbers..Supplement Section 290 to 298 inc.	
of titles .....339-4	
Excavation of sidewalk.....	341-a
depth of	364
Exhaust pipe not to be connected to house drain...	556
Existing hotels, elevators to be inclosed.....	492-b
non-fireproof office buildings, elevators to be	
inclosed .....492-b	
rooms in tenements.....	536
stores, elevators to be inclosed.....	492-b
tenement houses, elevators to be inclosed..	492-b
stairs to be inclosed.....	519
Exit doors open out, buildings of public character.	506
churches	506
department stores	506
Exit doors open out, depots.....	506
hotels	506
inspector, salary, duties, etc....333-6, 335, 333-11	
public halls	506
restaurants	506
stores	506
Exits and stairways.....Sub-Title V, Chapter IV	
Exit doors open out, theatres.....	506
Exits, auditoriums	507
assembly halls	507
display of in theatres.....	514
picture machine theatres.....	507
theatres	510
Exit sign in stores.....	518-519
Explanation of tables of wall thickness.....	425
Exterior walls, brick within fire limits.....	451-i
incombustible material, within city limits....	451-i
External walls	422
Eye bars, requirements for.....	411

F

Facing required for columns and beams in buildings—

of monolith construction	424
of skeleton steel construction.....	424

	Section
Factories and workshops, classification of ..	355-5, 355-6
egress (stairs)	515, 516
exterior doors open out.....	516
fire escapes for.....	523
fireproof doors and windows in.....	456
fire walls in.....	467
light and ventilation.....	532
minimum live load for.....	397
reduction of live loads on columns and girders	398
seven stories or more must be fireproof....	449-d
stairs inclosed	518
toilet facilities	541
Factors of safety.....	399
definition of	352-17
Fall in sewers.....	555
house drain and sewer.....	556
Fees for advertising fences, bill and sign boards..	349-7
elevator permits	349-5
inspection of elevators.....	349-6
plumbing	349-2
payment of	350
plumbing permits	349-1
repair permits	349-10
rescinding permits	349-9
shoring, raising, moving.....	349-4
wrecking permits	349-3
Fences allowed in fire limits.....	451-g
Fences over eight feet high.....	449-1
Ferrules, sizes and weights.....	554-e
Filling masonry	413
Filling cesspools and privy vaults, when required..	557
Films, storage and manufacture.....	485
Fire Department, work in charge of.....	477
inspections by.....	Supplement 1-7 inc.
Fire doors for dirt chutes.....	486
elevator inclosure	492-a
garages	481
Fire escape inspector, duties, salary..	333-6, 335, 333-11
inspection of	487-528
incumbrance	526, 528
for opera houses	522
for other buildings	522
for stores, workshops and factories.....	517-523
for tenement houses	524-525
for theaters	522
for school houses and other buildings.....	522
specifications, tenement house.....	525-a to o, inc.
notice "To the fire escape".....	527

	Section
Fire escapes figured in lot occupancy.....	530
painting of	414
Fire extinguishing apparatus on stage.....	459
in garages	481
Fire hose, for stand pipe.....	457
Fire limits	352-22
frame or wood buildings not allowed.....	451
allowed	451-a-i
Fire in chimneys.....	884
Fireplaces and flues.....	466
framing of joists for.....	443
Fireproofing and fire prevention.. Sub-Title V, Chap. I	
Fireproof buildings	449
definition of	352-19
doors and windows and shutters.352-21, 456, 352-20	
material, definition of.....	352-18
partitions	442
Fire plugs, obstruction of.....	890-1
Fire stops	445
Fire walls	467, 515
of concrete blocks.....	433
Fixtures, gas, plumbing.....	479 566
Flashing, lead and copper.....	554-g
Flat arches, minimum length of.....	440
Flemish bond	435
Floor arches and floor construction.....	440
area, maximum, subdivided by brick walls...	444
beams	443
of water closets.....	547
drains, when allowed.....	558
overloading with building material.....	488
Flues and fireplaces.....	466
framing joists around.....	443
not considered recesses in walls.....	428
in tenements	466
Flue linings	466
Flush pipes for water closets, size and couplings for.	566
Fly galleries in theatres.....	473
Footings, definition of.....	352-23
Forms for concrete.....	415
Foundations, for cast-iron columns.....	409
columns in skeleton steel buildings.....	406
definition of	352-24
walls, thickness of.....	432
Foundry, when restricted.....	452

	Section
Frame buildings, construction of	448
veneered with brick.....	436
removal of	454
framing	407
Freight elevators, posting capacity of.....	489
Funds for use of Commissioner of Buildings.....	572
Furring, wooden fire stops for.....	445
Furnaces and boilers.....	463

G

Garages, public, boiler room in.....	481
calcium carbide in.....	481
classification or definition.....	360
fire extinguisher in.....	481
fireproof buildings	449-a-481
metal cans in.....	481
sand in	481
smoking in	481
volatile substances	482
Garbage.....	991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997
Gas engines, mufflers for	913-1
Gas grates	466
light (green) over theatre exits.....	514
piping and fixtures.....	479
stoves	465
reservoir, when restricted.....	452
Gasoline storage	482, 896, 897, 898
tanks, construction of.....	482, 483
Gates for elevator shafts.....	491
General terms, definition of.....	353
General enforcement of ordinance.....	Sub-Title VII, Chapter I
Girders, spandrel in skeleton constructed buildings	407
box and plate requirements for.....	410
wood, minimum depth of.....	443
Governors for elevators.....	500
Gradients	508, 509
Grading of lots.....	365
Grain elevators, when restricted.....	452
allowed within the fire limits.....	451-h
Granite, working stresses for.....	402
Gravel, safe bearing load on.....	400
Grip of bars, in reinforced concrete.....	419
Guards to workmen.....	504
Gusset plates	412
Guide ropes for derricks, use of.....	373

Section

H

Hall, public, and stairs, definition of..... 352-25
Handling and storage of volatile substances in
garages 482, 483
in other buildings..... 482
Hand hole cleanouts required on house drains.... 556
Hand rail for theatre stairs..... 513
Hazards, in theatres, local 462
prohibited 460, 461
Headers, when required..... 435
Hearths 466
Heating furnaces and boilers..... 463
Height of building, definition of..... 352-26
walls, definition of..... 352-27
stories, definition of..... 352-28
Height, maximum of brick walls..... 430
non-bearing tile partitions..... 442
stone walls 432
and thickness of division walls..... 427
and size of living rooms in tenement houses. 540
Hemlock, working stresses for..... 402
Hoists, contractors' 503
alterations of 503
Hollow brick furring considered as a veneer..... 435
Hollow building blocks, quality of..... 386
strength of 402
Hooks, contractors' 503
Hoops for reinforced concrete columns..... 419
Horizontal runs of soil and waste pipes, diameters
of 561
Hose, fire, for stand pipe..... 457
for theatres 458
Hospitals, minimum live loads for..... 397
stand pipes in..... 457
Hotels, ash and garbage cans for..... 550-a
cellars and light courts whitewashed... 550, 550-a
classification of 355-1
cleanliness in 550
existing, elevator inclosures..... 492-b
kept in good repair..... 550
light and ventilation..... 532
in water-closets 537, 543
lot occupancy 530
minimum live loads for..... 397
must be fireproof..... 449-c
notice "To the fire-escape"..... 527
prohibited hazards 460

	Section
Hotels, stairs, egress.....	515, 520
inclosed	518
stand pipes in.....	457
toilet facilities in.....	542
Hotels, water drained away from.....	550
yards and courts.....	538
House drain, support for.....	556
to run as direct as possible.....	556
and sewer	556
connections for	556
House sewer, table of sizes of.....	556
House traps	553
Housing Inspector, Chief.....	333-10
Houses, numbering of.....	Supplement Section 1024,
	1025, 1026, 1026-1

I

Ice house, when restricted.....	452
Ice houses allowed within the fire limits.....	451-h
Impact, allowance for.....	397
Inclosures for elevators.....	492-a
for elevator machinery.....	494
for water-closets	544
Incombustible roof, definition of.....	352-29
stud partition, definition of.....	352-30
material, definition of.....	352-31
Inflammable material, storage of.....	460, 461
Inspection of fire escapes.....	528
Information, advance about plans.....	340
Inspection of awning, billboard, canopy.....	487
fence, fire escape, stairway, unsafe buildings	487
elevators	487, 498
and condemnation of unsafe buildings.....	487
of buildings by Fire Department.....	
	Supplement, Sections 1-7
Inspectors, deputy	333-8-a
Inspector, Chief Housing.....	333-10
Installation of piping.....	560
new, or new material (plumbing)	568-a
of elevators	346
Intersecting walls, height required.....	426
Iron, wrought, cast, quality of.....	393
Iron-work, structural.....	Sub-Title IV, Chapter III
Iron columns, foundations for.....	406
Iron and steel work other than skeleton construc-	
tion	409
Iron and steel trusses.....	411
Isolated brick piers, maximum heights of.....	439
Invalidity of part of code.....	573

Section

J

Joints in brickwork of fireplaces and flues..... 443
Joists, requirements for..... 443
Junk shop, when restricted 452

K

Kitchen ranges and gas stoves..... 465

L

Ladders, contractors' 503
 protection from corrosion..... 414
 to roof, to boiler rooms..... 529
Lamp house for moving-picture machines..... 484-d
Laundry, when restricted..... 452
Latrine-trough water closets not allowed..... 566
Leaders, rain water..... 559
 connected to sewer..... 559
 water from, not to flow on sidewalk..... 559
 not to be used as soil, waste or vent..... 559
Leaders, inside, material for..... 559
 roof connections for 559
 outside, materials for..... 559
 connections for 559
 traps for, where possible for drains..... 558
Lead and copper flashing..... 554-g
 traps 554-g
 wastes, sizes 554-g
Length of building, definition of..... 352-32
Length of walls, how measured..... 426, 429
License for picture machine operator..... 484-b
 for plumber 291
 for elevator operator 498-b
Light and air..... Sub-Title VI, Chapter I
 in buildings 532
 in cellars 531
 in existing rooms in tenement houses..... 536
 in factories and workshops, hotels..... 532
 in stables 940
 in toilets of tenements..... 537
 lodging houses, tenement houses..... 532
Light over exit in theatres..... 514
 and ventilation in water closets in tenements,
 hotels and lodging houses..... 537
Lighting in tenement houses..... 534
 in theatres 476
Lights, warning 675, 676

	Section
Lime, mortar, proportions of.....	390-1
requirements for	388
Limitation of permits.....	348
of rights	383
Lintels	437
Live loads	397
Living rooms in basement ventilated.....	539
floors and walls damp-proofed.....	539
in tenement houses, height and size.:.....	540
Loads of building, definition of.....	352-33
Loads concentrated	402-b
on soils	400
on masonry	401
proportionment of	398
dead	396
eccentric	398, 407
live	397, 398
wind	395
Locust, working stresses for.....	402
Lodging houses, access to rooms and water closets..	551
ash and garbage cans for.....	550-a
cellars and light courts whitewashed...550-550-a	550-550-a
cleanliness in	550-550-a
courts and yards.....	538
egress, stairs	513, 520
kept in good repair.....	550
light and ventilation in water closets....537, 543	537, 543
Lodging houses, minimum live loads for.....	397
over five stories must be fireproof.....	449-c
percentage of lot occupancy.....	530
prohibited hazards	460
stand pipes in.....	457
toilet facilities in.....	542
water-closet inclosures	544
water drained away from.....	550
Longsweep $\frac{1}{4}$ bends and longsweep T-Y's permitted	561
Lots, grading of.....	365
vacant protection of.....	989, 990
Lot occupancy, percentage.....	530
Lot line, definition of.....	352-34
Lumber piles, allowed within fire limits.....	451-i

M

Manufacture of films.....	485
Manufacturing buildings, live loads for.....	397, 398
Machinery, elevator, to be inclosed.....	494
Marquise	382
Masonry, factors of safety for.....	399
filling of	413
mortar for	388
quality of	438
safe loads on	401
sand for	387
stone for	384
thickness of rubble foundations.....	432
Material, new or new installation (plumbing)....	568-a
quality of (plumbing)	554
quality of building.....	Sub-Title IV, Chapter I
throwing into streets.....	869
storage of inflammable.....	460, 461
Mechanism of moving-picture machines.....	484-c
Metal protection of in concrete.....	420
Metal cans in garages.....	481
lath used in fireproof partitions.....	442
Metallic ties, number required for brick veneer....	435
Mill construction, definition of.....	352-35
Minimum percentage of steel in concrete columns..	418
Minimum thickness of coursed stone piers and walls	440
of flat arches	440
of piers between windows	439
of reinforced concrete walls.....	432
Miscellaneous provisions	Sub-Title VII
in codification of ordinance.....	See Supplement
for picture machines.....	484-i
Mixing concrete, manner of.....	391
Modulus of elasticity, assumptions for in concrete design	417-c
ratio of steel to concrete.....	417-e
Moments, method of calculating.....	419
Monolith construction, thickness of enclosing walls.	424
Mortar, cement, maximum proportion of sand....	390
definition of	352-36
lime, kind of lime required.....	388, 389
maximum proportion of sand.....	390
lime and cement proportions.....	390
Mortar, quality of, for concrete block walls.....	443
floor arches.....	440
foundation walls	432

	Section
Moving permits	344, 349-4
picture machines.....	484-a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i
Moving-picture machine operators, Board of Examiners for	484-b
Mufflers, required for gas engines.....	913-1

N

Naptha	483
New material or installation (plumbing)	568-a
Notice, capacity of freight elevators.....	489
dance halls	490
floor capacities	488
unsafe buildings	487
to adjoining owner.....	366
Numbering and naming of streets.1023-1, 1023-2, 1023-3	
Numbering of houses.....	1024, 1025, 1026, 1026-1
Nuisances	973-990, inc.

O

Oak, column formula for.....	404
working stresses for.....	402
Obstruction of gutters.....	665
of fire plugs.....	890-1
Occupancy of lot by hotels, tenements and lodging houses	530
Occupancy of buildings.....	745-1 to 745-12
Office Organization	338
Office buildings—	
classification of	355-2
live loads for.....	397, 398
non-fireproof existing elevator inclosures...	492-b
prohibited hazards	460
stairs inclosed	518
Officers, city, duty.....	569
Offsets allowed when three-inch pipe is used for	
water closet purposes.....	561
in piping allowed only when unavoidable....	560
to be made at an angle of 45°.....	562
Oil storage, fireproof building.....	483
when restricted	452
Old buildings, additions to height of.....	434
sewers, when allowed to be used.....	556
Opening, definition of.....	352-37
Openings in fireproof partitions.....	442
in operating rooms for picture machines...	484-g
and recesses in walls.....	428
in walls to have arches or lintels.....	437
in streets	667 to 674-1

	Section
Operator, elevator	498-b
picture machine	484-a, 484-b
Operating room, equipment for	484-h
openings in	484-g
construction of	484-e, i
Organization of office	333-11
Oriels, projection of	380
Ordinance, general enforcement of	Sub-Title VII, Chapter I
Ordinary construction	Sub-Title IV, Chapter V
Overflow pipes from fixtures connect on inlet side of traps	564
to discharge on roof if possible	567
Outside water closets for tenement houses	546
Overloading buildings	488
floors with building material	488
Owner, definition of	352-38
adjoining, responsibility to	367
adjoining, access by	368
adjoining, notice to	366

P

Packing house, when restricted	452
Packed joint not permitted on sewer side of traps . . .	564
Painting structural iron and steel	414
Parapet walls, anchors for	437
Partition, definition of	352-39
Partitions, fireproof	442
stud, when allowed for bearing	444
Party walls	422
Payment of fees	350
Penalties	Sub-Title VII, Chapter II
for violations of code	576, 577
law relating to dry cleaning business . . .	480-1
Pending proceedings	574
Percentage of lot occupancy	530
of steel, minimum required in concrete col- umns	418
Permanent water seal trap, required for—	
cellar drains	558
floor drain	558
use of sidewalk	375
use of roadway	376
Permits and fees	Sub-Title I, Chapter II, 340
clerk	333-4
cost of	349

	Section
Permits, for buildings containing power boilers...	342
bill and sign boards.....	
345, 345-a, 345-b, 345-c, 345-d, 345-e, 345-f	345
changing or altering any building or	
structure 341	
erecting any building or structure....	341
guides for derricks.....	373
permanently suspended awnings....	349-11
installation of elevators.....	346
plumbing addition	343
alterations	343
repairs	343
power boilers	342
projection of signs or advertisements..	345
rescinding permit	349-9
repairing any building or structure....	341
repair permit	349-10
using temporary roadway.....	372
sidewalk	372, 341-a
Petroleum	483
Piazzas allowed in fire limits.....	451-e
Picture machine booths.....	484, 484-a, 484-b, 484-c,
484-d, 484-e, 484-f, 484-g, 448-h, 484-i	
operator licensed	484-a, 484-b
theatres (exits)	507
classification of	354-5
wiring for	484
Piers, bond plates required.....	439
minimum thickness of between windows....	439
material for	439
maximum height of isolated.....	439
Pins, requirements for.....	411
Pin connected tension members, net area required..	411
Pipe, cast iron.....	554-a
soil, vent and waste, definition of.....	352-40
vent and sizes.....	554-c, 561, 562
waste and soil and sizes.....	554-b, 561, 562, 565
wrought or steel.....	554-d
kind of, for leaders.....	559
stand	457, 458
Piping, gas and fixtures.....	479
installation of	560
not allowed inside of column fireproofing...	441
protection from corrosion.....	414
recesses around to be filled.....	428
safe and refrigerator waste.....	564
sizes without reventing.....	563

	Section
Placing concrete	416
Plan examiner and chief clerk, salary of.....	333-3
assistant, salary of.....	333-3c
Plastering not considered portion of fireproofing.	
for columns and beams.....	441
Plate girders, requirements for.....	410
Platforms or treads of urinal stalls never connected independently	566
Plumbing	Sub-Title VI, Chap. III
permits	343, 349-1, 2
inspector, salary and duties.....	333-9, 335
Plumbers, qualifications to do plumbing	343
notice of inspections.....	343
Portland mortar, proportions of.....	390-3
Posting capacity of dance halls.....	490
of floors	488
of freight elevators	489
Posts of stone not allowed.....	439
Post, definition of.....	352-41
wood not allowed on ground.....	443
Power boilers, permits for.....	342
Premises, right to enter on.....	337
Private property rights.....	Sub-Title III, Chapter I
Pressure wind	408
Prevention of collapsing of buildings.....	
	Sub-Title V, Chap. II
Private sewer, when required.....	556
where to be located.....	556
watchman	967-970, inc.
Privy vault and cesspools, location of.....	557
requirements for.....	557
when permitted	557
sheds allowed in fire limits.....	451-d
Proceedings, civil	570
pending	574
Proscenium wall in theatres.....	469
Prohibited hazards	460, 461
projections	378
Projecting cornices, anchors for.....	437
Projection of awnings or canopies.....	382
balconies	380
bases, columns, etc.....	379
bays	380
Projection of oriels.....	380
signs	381
Projections prohibited	378

	Section
Property rights, private.....	Sub-Title III, Chapter 1
public	Sub-Title III, Chapter II
depth of excavation	364
grading lots	365
private	364
to adjoining owner.....	366
Property rooms in theatres.....	471
Proportions for concrete, how measured.....	391
of sand in mortar.....	390
Protection of adjoining skylights and roof.....	369
for cellar doors and coal chutes in sidewalk.	377
of vacant lots.....	989-990
of trees	958-963 inc.
of column covering	441
from corrosion	414
of metal in reinforced concrete..	352-19, 420, 440
to workmen	504
Provisions, miscellaneous	Sub-Title VII
sanitary	Sub-Title VI
structural	Sub-Title IV
in elevator shafts	497
Public garages	360, 481
sewer connections	553
Public buildings, classification.....	354
property rights.....	Sub-Title III, Chapter II
safeguarding of.....	575

Q

Quality of materials.....	Sub-Title IV, Chapter I
plumbing materials	554

R

Radius of gyration, maximum ratio.....	404
Rain water leaders, not to be used as soil, waste or vent	559
Raising permits	344, 349-4
Ranges, kitchen and gas stoves.....	465
Recesses in walls.....	428
Rescinding permits	349-9
Record clerk	333-3e
Reduction of live loads on columns and girders....	398
Refrigerator and safe waste pipes.....	554-d, 565
extend above roof in tenement houses.....	565
cleanouts required where offsets occur.....	565
discharge over sink in rooms used for living purposes not allowed.....	565
material for and size of.....	565
connections and traps for.....	565

	Section
Refrigerator discharge to be over trapped sink....	565
Y fittings for branches on vertical lines....	565
Registers	464
Regulators for elevators.....	500
Regulations, safety	Sub-Title V
Reinforced concrete arches.....	440
assumptions in design.....	417
Reinforced concrete, conditions for variations of design	421
Reinforced concrete, design.....	418
forms	415
moments for	419
placing of	416
protection of metal.....	352-19, 420
Relief pipe for blowoff tank.....	556
Removal of frame buildings.....	454, 870
Rendering plant, when restricted.....	452
Repairs to windows in tenements.....	535
Repairs, definition of.....	352-42
Repair permit, cost of.....	349-10
Reports of Commissioner of Buildings.....	339
Responsibility of adjoining owner.....	367
Restoration of street and sidewalk.....	374
Restrictions, block	452
Retaining walls, thickness of.....	432
Reventing to prevent syphonage.....	561
when not required.....	562
Revocation of permits—	
bill and sign board.....	347
elevator	347
moving	347
plumbing	347
raising	347
sidewalk	372
streets	372
Rights, property, private.....	Sub-Title III, Chapter I
public	Sub-Title III, Chapter II
limitations of	383
Right to enter premises.....	337
Rise of arches.....	440
in sewer	555
Riveted beams, allowable flange stress.....	402-b
Riveting, requirements for.....	412
Rivets, pitch of.....	412
requirements for in trusses.....	411
shear on	402-a
unit stresses for	402

	Section
Roadway, depositing material on.....	371
permanent use of.....	376
restoration of	374
temporary use of.....	371
Roofs, loads on.....	397, 398
adjoining protection of.....	369
within the fire limits, incombustible material.	451-i
Rooms in tenements, access to.....	551
toilets, ventilation of.....	552
Ropes for derricks, use of guide.....	373
Rope and scaffold inspector, salary, duties....	333-7, 335
Ropes	503
Rubbish, hazardous material	461
throwing of into streets.....	869
Rubble masonry, lime for.....	388
safe loads on.....	401
sand for	387
stone for	384
thickness of in foundations.....	432
Runs, horizontal and vertical.....	561

S

Saddles not permitted.....	561
Safe and refrigerator waste pipe.....	565
Safe bearing loads on masonry.....	401
on soils	400
Safeguarding the public.....	575
Safety regulations	Sub-Title V
factor of	399
Salary of Commissioner of Buildings, deputies, etc.	332, 333
Sand in garages.....	481
quality required	387
safe bearing load on.....	400
Sandstone, working stresses for.....	402
Sanitary inspector, duties, salary.....	333-10, 335
provisions	Sub-Title VI
Tee, when required for house drain.....	556
Scaffolds, alterations of.....	503
inspector of, salary, duties.....	333-7, 333-11, 335
School buildings—	
classification of	354-2
fire escapes on.....	522
live loads for.....	397
must be fireproof.....	449-b

	Section
School sinks and vaults abolished.....	545
Scuttles, painting of.....	414
to roof	529
Seats and aisles in theaters.....	509
Semi-fireproof buildings—	
definition of	352-43
factories 3 to 6 stories.....	450
stores 3 to 6 stories.....	450
warehouses 3 to 6 stories.....	450
Semi-public buildings, classification.....	355
Separate plumbing and drainage for each building.	555
Separators for beams and girders.....	410
Service pipes must be protected from frost.....	567
Sewer and drainage inspector, duties, salary..	333-9, 335
	333-11
Sewerage	555
Sewer, connections	553
Sewer connections.....	Supplement Sec. 705-716 inc.
for all leaders.....	559
to be made as soon as possible.....	557
private and house, definition of.....	352-44
private, when required.....	555
old, when allowed to be used.....	556
requirements for	556
tapping of	705 to 716 inc.
Shaft, definition of.....	352-45
Shafts, drainage of bottom.....	453
of elevators, not inclosed.....	491
provisions in	497
alterations to	502
fireproof door at bottom.....	453
in non-fireproof buildings.....	453
Sheds allowed within the fire limits.....	451-d
Sheds, classification of or definition of.....	361
foundations for	432
Shoring permits	344, 349-4
Short roof increasers not permitted.....	561
T and Y branches permitted on vertical lines only	561
Shutters, fireproof, painting of.....	414
Siamese steamer connection.....	457
Sidewalk, application for use of.....	372
cellar door	377
coal chute	377
extending of awnings and canopies across..	382
excavation of	341-a
elevators	495

	Section
Sidewalk, glass permanent.....	375
leaders not to flow on.....	559
live loads for.....	397
permanent use of.....	375
protection to the public.....	370
restoration of.....	372
shall maintain, whenever deemed proper.....	370
temporary roof	370
use of	370
width of	370
water from leaders not to flow upon.....	559
Signs and billboards.....	345, 455, 349-7, 349-8
projection of	381
Sinks, when reventing, not necessary.....	563
Size of, buildings increased, hotels, tenements, lodg- ing houses	530
cleanouts	554-f
house sewer	556
lead wastes	554-g
traps	564
vent pipes	562
waste pipes without reventing.....	563
Size and height of living rooms, in tenement houses. 540 and weights of ferrules.....	554-e
Skeleton steel construction, bases for columns....	406
connections to columns riveted.....	405
girders bolted	405
covering of structural steel.....	423, 441
foundation for columns.....	406
framing of	407
thickness of walls.....	423
wind pressure on.....	408
Skewbacks	441
Skylight over elevator inclosures.....	493
protection of adjoining.....	369
over film factory	485
over stage in theatres.....	472
Slabs, bearing required on walls.....	419
Slabs, design of	418-419
protection of metal in.....	420
Slag concrete for arches.....	440
Slipjoints not permitted on sewer side of traps....	564
Slow-burning construction, definition of.....	352-46
Smoking, no, in garages.....	481
Soap factory, when restricted.....	452

	Section
Soil and waste pipes.....	554-b, 561, 562
sizes	561
not to be used as leader.....	559
Soils, safe load on.....	400
Space, sidewalk, permanent use of.....	375
temporary use of.....	370
Solicitor, suits by.....	571
Spandrel girders	407
Special fireproofing in theatres.....	474
Spiral hooped columns, design of.....	418
Spirit gas	483
Splices for cast iron columns.....	409
steel columns.....	407
Spruce, working stresses for.....	402-404
Stables, foundations for.....	432
live loads for.....	397
classification of	359
prohibiting erection of	1027-1, 1027-2
lights in	940
stage hands	470-1
Stage fire extinguishing apparatus for.....	459
Stairs and exits.....	Sub-Title V, Chap. IV
Stairs and elevators in stores in one inclosure.....	518
existing to be inclosed.....	519
in hotels and lodging houses.....	520
in tenement houses	521
in theatres	511
hand rail for.....	513
in factories	518
in workshops	518
in stores	518
in hotels	518
in office buildings	518
inspection of	487
live loads for.....	397
Stair inclosures in theatres.....	512
landings in theatres.....	513
Stand pipes	457, 458
Stands allowed within the fire limits.....	451-b
Steam pipe, not to be connected to house drain.....	556
Steam pipes for dry cleaning buildings.....	457
space around same in floors.....	464
Steel, column formula.....	404
factor of safety.....	399
protection from corrosion.....	414
quality required	393, 402-b
trusses	411

	Section
Steel work, structural.....	Sub-Title IV, Chapter III
skeleton construction	405
columns, foundations for.....	406
Steel and iron work other than skeleton construc- tion	409
Steel or wrought piping.....	554-d
Stenographer, salary, duties.333-3e, 333-5, 333-11, 333-5a	
Stiffeners, requirements for.....	410
Stirrups in reinforced concrete.....	418
protection required	352-19, 420
Stone, factor of safety.....	399
quality of	384
plinths	409
posts not allowed.....	439
walls, thickness of	431
working stresses for	402
in streets	941
Stops, fire	445
Storage of benzine, burning fluid, camphine.....	483
carbon oil, coal oil, gasoline, naptha, oil.....	483
petroleum, spirit gas, turpentine.....	483
films	485
Storage and handling of volatile substances.....	482
Stores, classification of.....	355-3
egress, stairs	515, 517
elevators and stairs in one inclosure.....	518
existing, elevator inclosures in.....	492-b
exit, sign in.....	518, 519
fire escapes	517
fireproof doors and windows in.....	456
fire walls in.....	467
live loads for.....	397
must be fireproof.....	449-d
toilet facilities in.....	541
Storm doors.....	942, 943, 944, 945
Stoves, gas and kitchen ranges.....	465
Strain, diagrams for trusses required.....	394
Strainers required for all fixtures except water closets	564
Strength, working, of concrete.....	403
Stresses, unit for columns.....	404
calculation of.....	Sub-Title IV, Chapter II
Stresses allowed on various building materials....	402
Streets, littering, etc.....	941, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950
posting cards, etc.....	951
obstruction of	952
restoration of	374
openings in	667 to 674-1

	Section
Structural iron columns, foundations for.....	406
Structural provisions Sub-Title IV iron and steel work...Sub-Title IV, Chapter III	444
to have fire stops.....	445
Supports, strength of, temporary.....	398
Sub-drains, to discharge into sump of receiving tank	558
requirements for	558
Sub-Departments..... Supplement, Section	226
Suits by City Solicitor.....	571
Summerpiece	466
Supplies	567
Supplies, water	549
Swinging gas brackets.....	479

T

Tables, explanation of, for wall thickness.....	425
Tanks for volatile substances.....	482-3
material for	567
protection from corrosion.....	414
Tanks to be covered.....	567
Tannery, when restricted.....	452
Tapping of Sewers.....	705 to 716 inc.
Temporary use of sidewalk.....	370
use of roadway.....	371
buildings within fire limits.....	451-a-b
Temporary support, strength of.....	398
water closet during building construction....	548
Tenement houses, access to room and water closets, 551	
ash and garbage cans for.....	550-a
cellars and courts whitewashed.....	550, 550-a
Tenement houses, cleanliness in.....	550
definition or classification.....	357
existing elevator inclosures.....	492-b
fire escapes for.....	524, 525
fire walls in.....	467
height and size of living rooms.....	540
hotels and lodging houses, light and ventilation	532
kept in good repair.....	550
lighting of	534
lighting water closets in.....	543
light and air in existing rooms.....	536
light and ventilation in water closets.....	537
live loads for.....	397

	Section
Tenement houses, must be kept clean.....	550
outside water-closets for.....	546
over five stories high, fireproof.....	449-c
prohibited hazards	460
sinks	549
stairs	520
stairs, egress	515
toilet facilities in.....	543
water-closet inclosures in.....	544
water drained from.....	550
water supply in	549
windows kept in good repair.....	535
window sizes or areas.....	533
yards and courts.....	538
Tensile strength of concrete, not considered.....	417-d
Tents allowed within the fire limits.....	451-b
Tests, plumbing	568
for materials and installations not covered by the code	568-a
on cast columns	409
on material, when required.....	399
on soil, when required	399
on structural portions of the building.....	404
to be made when design is not covered by code	421
Theatres, automatic sprinklers in.....	458
classification of	354-4
curtain in	470
diagram showing exits.....	514
dressing rooms in.....	475
egress	508
exits	510
exit display in	514
exit light (gas)	514
fire escapes on	522
fire hose in	458
fireproof	449-e
fly galleries in.....	473
licensing of.....	799, 798, 798-1 to 5 inc.
lighting in	476
live loads for	397
local hazards in.....	462
picture machine	354-5
picture machine (exits).....	507
proscenium wall in.....	469
prohibited hazards	460
property rooms in.....	471

	Section
Theatres, registers in floor of, prohibited.....	462
seats and aisles.....	509
skylight over stage.....	472
special fireproofing	474
stairs in	511
stair inclosures in.....	512
landings in	513
stand pipes in	458
Thickness of concrete protection.....	352-19, 420
concrete block walls.....	433
division bearing walls.....	427
inclosing walls of monolith construction.....	424
skeleton construction	423
of foundation walls	432
of stone walls	431
metal in cast iron columns.....	409
veneer not considered.....	435
walls of dwelling house class.....	424
of excessive height.....	430
having openings and recesses.....	428
of warehouse class.....	424
walls	422, 430
when wood furring is used.....	445
when increasing height of old buildings,	434
Throwing materials and rubbish into streets from buildings	869
Thrust in roof rafters.....	448
Tile arches	440
partitions, maximum height of.....	442
hollow, quality of.....	386-a
Timbers, factor of safety.....	399
quality required	392
working stresses for.....	402
Time limit of permits.....	348
Title examiner and clerk.....	339-4
Toilet facilities and cleanliness in buildings.....	Sub-Title VI, Chap. II
in hotels and lodging houses.....	542
in stores, factories and workshops.....	541
in tenements	543
temporary in new buildings.....	548
Toilet rooms, ventilation of.....	552
light in	537
Ton, definition of.....	352-47
Trap doors for elevators.....	491

	Section
Traps	564
brass trap screws required for cleaning trap.	564
discharge from any fixture not to pass through more than one trap before reaching house drain	564
earthenware, method of venting.....	562
every fixture separately trapped.....	564
house	553
kind required	564
for leaders so placed as to prevent freezing.	559
lead and bends.....	554-g
number of served by different sizes of pipe..	563
no trap to be placed at foot of soil or waste lines	564
protected from siphonage and back pressure..	562
required for drains for areas, courts and yards	558
cellar drains	558
floor drains	558
leaders	559
sinks and washstands without reventing,	563
sizes of	564
ventilating	553
Trees, protection of.....	958 to 963
Trimmer arches	466
Trusses, steel and iron.....	411
wood	447
Turpentine	483
Turnbuckles in reinforcement	419

U

Unit stresses for compression members in pin connected trusses	411
for concrete	417-e
Unit stresses for reduction of, for long concrete columns	418
for columns	404
for various materials.....	402
Unsafe buildings, inspection and condemnation of.	487
docket	487
Urinals, reventing not required.....	563
Urinals, requirements for.....	566

Section

Use of sidewalk, temporary.....	370
roadway, temporary	371
guide ropes, for derricks.....	373
sidewalk space, permanent.....	375
roadway space, permanent.....	376

V

Vacation ordinance	745-1 to 745-12
Vacant lots, protection of.....	989-990
Vapor pipe required for blow-off tank.....	556
Vaults, abolished	545
privy, cesspools, when permitted.....	557
to be filled when sewer connection is made..	557
Veneer, definition of.....	352-48
Veneered buildings	435, 436
Vent pipes, connections, materials, sizes.....	554-c, 562
not to be used as a leader.....	559
serving small fixtures.....	563
Ventilating traps	553
Ventilation of toilet rooms.....	552
required where leader is connected to drain.	560
Verification of cost.....	351
Vertical runs of soil and waste pipes, diameters of.	561
Vestibule doors, projection of.....	942, 943, 944, 945
Violations of the code.....	576-577
law relating to dry cleaning.....	480-1
Vitrified clay blocks, maximum height of walls	
of	425, 442
quality of	386-b
thickness of, curtain and apron walls.....	422
in foundations	432
Volatile, inflammable liquid, definition of.....	352-49
substances, storage and handling of.....	482, 483

W

Waiters, dumb	496
Walls, anchors for	437
braced at ends when they have no intersect-	
ing walls	426
brick externals, division bearing.....	422
within the fire limits.....	451-i
concrete foundation, minimum thickness of..	432
definition of various kinds.....	352-50
exterior, incombustile material, within fire	
limits	451-i
fire	467
length of	426, 429

	Section
Walls in buildings of monolith and skeleton construction	423
minimum reinforcement in concrete.....	418
minimum thickness of for stories 15 feet high and over.....	430
proscenium in theatres.....	469
thickness of, when wood furring is used....	445
thickness, tables of.....	425
thickness of	422, 430
thickness and height of division.....	427
recesses and openings in.....	428
Warehouses, classification of.....	355-4
live loads for.....	397, 398
fireproof doors and windows in.....	456
fire walls in.....	467
Warning lights	675, 676
Washers for field bolts of trusses.....	411
Wash trays of wood, not permitted cement, freestone, artificial stone not per- mitted unless impervious.....	566
Washstands, reventing not necessary.....	563
Waste and soil pipes.....	554-b, 561, 562
sizes	561
not to be used as leader.....	559
Waste paper and rubbish.....	461
Waste pipes, lead sizes.....	554-g, 565
Watchmen, private	967
Water-closets, anti-freezing design.....	544, 545
floors waterproof, except in private dwell- ings	547
inclosures in existing tenement houses, hotels and lodging houses.....	544
lighted at night in hotels, lodging houses and tenement houses	543
outside, for tenement houses.....	546
requirements for	566
supplies	549, 567
temporary in new buildings.....	548
Wearing surface of concrete slab.....	419
Weeds	968, 969, 970
Weights and sizes of ferrules.....	554-e
Wells	468-a, b
definition of	352-51
Wharf houses, allowed within the fire limits.....	451-h
When stories exceed a certain height—wall thick- ness	430
White pine, column formula.....	404
working stresses for.....	402

Section

Whitewashing cellars in tenement houses, hotels, lodging houses	550
Width of building, definition of.....	352-52
Wind pressure	395, 408, 448
Window cleaning device.....	505
openings in fireproof partitions.....	442
Windows and doors, fireproof.....	456
size of, in tenement houses.....	533
kept in repair, in tenement houses.....	535
Wire glass, definition of.....	352-53
Wires	972
Wiring, electric	478
in dry cleaning buildings.....	478
for picture machine booths.....	484
to be placed outside of column covering....	441
Wood ceilings not allowed.....	446
floor beams, girders and joists.....	443
trusses	447
centers for trimmed arches.....	466
Working stresses, concrete and concrete blocks....	403
increase allowable for unequal loading.....	402
wind loads	395
Workshops and factories, classification of..	355-5, 355-6
egress, stairs	515, 516
exterior doors open out.....	516
fire escapes for	523
fireproof doors and windows in.....	456
light and ventilation.....	530
stairs inclosed	518
toilet facilities in.....	541
Wrecking permits	344, 349-3
Wrought and steel piping.....	554-d
iron, factor of safety.....	399
quality required	393
working stresses	402

Y

Y branches required for hand-hole cleanouts.....	556
Yards and courts in tenement houses, hotels and lodging houses	538
to be drained.....	558
center courts	538-a
definition	352-54
side courts	538-b
inclosed courts	538-c
end courts	538-d
angles and bays in courts.....	538-d
Yellow pine, columns, formula for.....	404
working stresses for.....	402

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